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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

CLOSING HOURS OF PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT BLUNDERS AND THEIR RESULT—MR. PLIMSOLL'S BILL—THE APOLOGY TO THE COMMONS—THE CASE OF THE COLLIES—COL. BAKER'S TRIAL—THE JESUITS AGAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31, 1875.

The storm has blown itself out, and the Parliamentary session is drawing to a peaceful, though not, so far as the Ministry are concerned, a dignified and triumphant close. The effect produced by Mr. Plimsoll's protest was so decided and universal, the blunder of the Government was so patent and inexcusable, that Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues saw at once how hopeless it was to think of adhering to their policy, or even of attempting to extenuate its folly. So they collapsed on the instant. Without waiting for Mr. Plimsoll's apology, the President of the Board of Trade hurried in a short bill investing his department with the widest possible powers for dealing with unseaworthy ships. Some idea of the sort of despotic rule which will be established under this measure may be gathered from its first provision, which is as follows: "The Board of Trade may forthwith, and from time to time by special order, appoint a sufficient number of fit and proper persons, from their own staff or otherwise, to be officers having authority to detain unseaworthy ships, and may from time to time revoke any such appointment. If any officer so appointed has reason to believe, upon inspection or otherwise, that any British ship, by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, he may order the ship to be detained for the purpose of being surveyed." What this comes to is, in other words, simply this, that the Board of Trade are to have power to appoint anybody to do anything they like. There are no rules, no restrictions, no definitions of any kind. The Board of Trade take upon themselves for the next six months to prevent any unseaworthy ships from going to sea, and no doubt very large powers are necessary for such a task.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT EVENTS.

In order to appreciate, however, the extraordinary comedy which has just been played, you must bear in mind that the Government has hitherto been strenuously opposed to being saddled with such a responsibility, and has argued in the most eager and resolute way in order to prove that it was altogether absurd and impossible for any public authority to exercise such powers. Of course there is a distinction between asking for special powers and carrying them out to the full extent; and it may be pleaded on behalf of the Board Trade that they are only endeavoring to provide a sufficient margin for exigencies, and that the experiment is merely a temporary one. All the same, a good many nights of the session have been spent in spinning reasons against the course which is now to be taken. To thoughtful men, who think that the country ought to have its affairs managed in a calm, collected manner, and in accordance with some consistency of principle, nothing can be more melancholy than to observe how easily the minds of responsible statesmen may be turned, as on this occasion, from one side of a case to the other. The whole subject of the abuses of the merchant service was perfectly well known before Mr. Plimsoll took to cursing. It was investigated by a royal commission, and the Board of Trade officials had also collected a great deal of information bearing on every branch of the question. Nothing has happened to change the state of affairs, or to present it in a new light except Mr. Plimsoll's frenzied outbreak, and yet all at once everybody has got to be of one mind on what, after all, is, even to the most competent technical authorities, a most difficult and complicated question. It is very easy to pass severe restrictive laws, but it is another thing to get them carried out; and besides there is no saying how much may not be done by a change of tactics on the part of reckless ship-owners to evade or defeat the law. The House of Commons stopped short in the discussion of the Shipping bill just at the point where these difficulties would have had to be faced; and now, in a fit of blind enthusiasm, both the Government and the House are ready to take a leap in the dark. There is nothing more dangerous than legislation on the impulse of the moment and for the mere sake of satisfying a sudden emotion. Such a measure as the Shipping bill demands very careful and cool consideration, and the original mistake will certainly not be repaired by the gush of sentiment that has just taken place. It is difficult to see how, if every ship is, as Mr. Reed proposes, with Mr. Plimsoll's support, to obtain a Government warrantee of seaworthiness before it leaves port, the owner of it can be made responsible for any losses which may occur, inasmuch as he will be provided beforehand with an official certificate that he has done everything he could possibly be expected or required to do to make his ship safe.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S APOLOGY.

On Thursday afternoon the House of Commons was, of course, packed to overflowing in all parts in a vague and, as it proved, vain hope that there would be a repetition of the sensational scene of the former evening. Outside the entrance to the House, in Westminster Hall, there was a crowd waiting to see and cheer Mr. Plimsoll as he went in to perform his triumphant penance, and a great shout was raised when he appeared, accompanied by his wife and several friends. When he entered the House itself there was a faint cheer of recognition from the Radicals below the gangway, but generally the members had the good sense to remember that they would be stultifying themselves if they expressed approval of one who lay under the censure of the Speaker. This cause of restraint, however, was quickly got rid of, and when Mr. Plimsoll rose and said that patriotism, common sense, and right feeling led him to withdraw such terms and expressions as had transgressed parliamentary usage, and to apologize for having used them, everybody gave way to the desire to applaud. Nor was the friendly feeling toward Mr. Plimsoll in any way changed by his curt and emphatic declaration that he did not withdraw any statement of fact. The manner in which Mr. Disraeli spoke on this occasion, as well on that in which the President of the Board of Trade had previously introduced his penitential bill, showed in the clearest possible way that the Government was heartily sick of the whole affair, and would be glad to think that it would soon be forgotten. This, however, is not likely to be the case. All over the country indignation meetings have been held, and the table of the House of Commons is covered with petitions blaming the Government and sympathizing with Mr. Plimsoll. It seems to be now not impossible that the pet measure of the Ministry, the Agricultural Holdings bill, will be passed before the end of the session.

A GENERAL REACTION.

Now that this political explosion is over, a general sense of apathy and deadness has fallen on society. Everybody rushed off to Goodwood, and scarcely anybody has come back. There has, in fact, been a universal scatter in high life. The Prince of Wales has gone on a visit to his mother at Osborne, and will take care to be at Balmoral in good time for the grouse, which this year are said to be in better condition than usual. Trade continues very dull, and this seems to the city magnates a very good reason for seeking a change of air.

THE CASE OF THE COLLIES.

Sergt. Ballantine, the counsel for the Brothers Collie, now on trial for defrauding the London and Westminster Bank by means of accommodation bills, has intimated that he means to call the heads of the chief houses in the city in order to show by their evidence how general is the practice for which the Collies are being prosecuted; and this threat has created some uneasiness. There are a good many respectable people who are beginning to think that, on the whole, it would be better to let the Collies alone. There can be no doubt that, whether or not they only did what others do, at least they excelled in the magnificent scale of their operations, both commercially and socially. The biggest house in Kensington Palace Gardens, with the fattest flunkeys, in powdered hair and blazing liveries, was not big enough for one of the Collies; and when he saw Albert Grant's palace rising at the foot of the Gardens he felt bound to have his own mansion rebuilt in a style of unexampled grandeur. The estimated liabilities of the firm are said to be nearly ten millions, and it is doubted whether the quarter of a million assets alleged to exist has not been greatly exaggerated.

COL. BAKER'S CASE.

In another direction society is still much exercised in mind about the case of Col. Baker. Yesterday an attempt was made to get the trial postponed on the ground that public opinion was unfairly excited against the defendant, but the Judge was firm, and the trial is now going on at Croydon. It is one of those cases, of course, on which, even when the evidence has been heard, it is scarcely possible to come to a very positive conclusion, and whatever be the verdict there will be the usual difference of opinion on the subject. The young lady's desperate escape from the carriage, though not inconsistent with some amount of delusion, proves at least the perfect sincerity of her fear.

THE PERENNIAL CRAZE.

It would appear that Mr. Whalley is not left alone in his efforts to expose and baffle the aggressions of the Jesuits. One day next week Lord Oranmore and Browne—what a noble conjunction—has given notice that he will call the attention of the House of Lords and the Government to the following paragraph from the *Weekly Register*, a Roman Catholic print, and inquire whether the information contained in it is correct:

The Queen and the Cardinal—Reception of his Eminence at the Prince of Wales' Garden Party.—The question of Cardinal Manning's precedence was indirectly settled at the Prince of Wales' garden party last week, when her Majesty the Queen was present. The Prince of Wales advanced to meet the Cardinal on his arrival, cordially shook hands with him, and then presented his Eminence to his royal mother, who received him most graciously, and conversed with him for a while. His Eminence remained within the royal circle for some time, a privilege accorded only to those of the highest rank.

The answer, if an answer is given, will, of course, be that the Prince's party was not an affair of State, but only a mixed social gathering in which official distinctions were ignored.

J. H. F.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

RELEASE OF MR. TAYLOR AT PANAMA—A GENERAL WAR IMPENDING—PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Advices have been received at the Navy Department from Capt. E. Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, dated Panama, July 30, in regard to the troubles at that place over the supply of gas, and the imprisonment of Mr. Taylor, an English subject, superintendent of the gas-works, by order of President Miro. Capt. Simpson, being the commandant of the only naval force present, received a dispatch from Mr. Owen M. Long, United States Consul at Panama, inclosing a dispatch from Hugh Mallet, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place, calling upon our Consul there, as the representative of a friendly nation, to request the services of the Captain of the United States steamer Omaha in effecting the release of Mr. Taylor, President Miro having refused the demand of the British Consul for his release. Mr. Long, the American Consul, in forwarding the request to Capt. Simpson asked that he would give the matter full consideration, and take such action as he might deem proper. At the expiration of twenty-four hours, and before any action was taken by Capt. Simpson, President Miro ordered the release of Mr. Taylor, and the matter was then taken charge of by the British Consul.

Capt. Simpson refers to the troubles in the States of Magdalena and Bolivar between the State troops and those of the General Government, and says from present appearances it seems as if a general war in Colombia is imminent.

The Omaha has been instructed to remain at Panama during the disturbances for the protection of American interests. Rear Admiral Napoleon Collins, commanding the South Pacific Station will be directed to proceed to that place in the Richmond, his flag-ship. The department will also order the United States steamer Shawmut, now at Hampton Roads, to proceed to Aspinwall to look after American interests on this side of the Isthmus.

THE INDIANS.

THE THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE SAVAGE CONVERTS TO MORMONISM.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 11.—Nearly all the women and children living in Corinne were sent out of the place last night, in anticipation of an attack by Indians. One company of troops left here this morning for Corinne. The *News* (Church organ) of to-night, in referring to the matter, says: The reports of the hostile bearing of the Indians are only circulated to create feeling against the Mormons, and that the Indians are there for peaceful objects.

Major Bryant, commandant of Camp Douglass, who has been at Corinne all day, considers the situation so threatening as to justify him in ordering two more companies of troops to be sent there, which will leave here to-morrow morning.

A CANADIAN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 11.—In the Montreal Centre election trial Mr. B. Devlin, the sitting member, declined to be sworn, and was committed to jail by the Judge for contempt of court.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—Judge McKay received a letter this morning threatening him with assassination for committing Mr. Devlin, Member of Parliament. Chief Justice Dorion gave judgment this afternoon on an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Devlin. The Chief Justice refused the writ, holding that the court was in no sense a superior court, but a special court, and could sit during vacation. Mr. Devlin was, therefore, recommitted. He says that he will persist in his refusal to be sworn.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DUNDEE STRIKE—FAILURE OF ALL EFFORTS TO COMPROMISE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Dundee Relief Committee have given assistance to over 7,000 strikers. The masters and workmen continue firm, and all attempts at compromise have so far failed.

PASSAGE OF THE ADDERLEY SHIPPING BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Mercantile Shipping bill drawn up by Sir Charles Adderley after Mr. Plimsoll's demonstration, and passed by the House of Commons, has finally passed the House of Lords.

A SUSPENDED IRON FIRM SETTLE WITH ITS CREDITORS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Messrs. Shaw & Thompson, iron merchants and manufacturers, of No. 150 Leadenhall street, who were yesterday reported to be in financial difficulties, have compounded with their creditors at fifty cents on the dollar. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEO DE URGEL BY THE ALFONSISTS.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—Official dispatches announce that supplies of heavy ordnance and other siege material have arrived at Seo de Urgel. The fire of the besieging batteries yesterday exploded a magazine in the Carlist defenses.

THE CITADEL TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Carlist advices from Bourg Madame declare that the garrison will defend the citadel of Seo de Urgel to the last, and the Alfonsists will find its reduction slow work.

TURKEY.

ALL AVAILABLE TROOPS IN BOSNIA ORDERED TO HERZEGOVINA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.—The Governor of Bosnia was yesterday instructed by telegraph to send all the available troops in that province against the insurgents in Herzegovina immediately. Two battalions have been dispatched from this city to the scene of the insurrection, and others will follow.

MONTENEGRINS JOINING THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 12—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* says great numbers of Montenegrins on Tuesday joined the insurgents around Trebigne, and it is asserted, on good authority, that Russia will not prevent Montenegro from aiding the Herzegovinians.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

THE FUNERAL IN COPENHAGEN—THE KING AND THE NOTABLE PEOPLE OF THE KINGDOM PRESENT.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—The obsequies of Hans Christian Andersen were held to-day in the Frau-Kirche. The ceremonies were touching and impressive. The King and members of the royal family, with the Ministers and chief officers of the Government, assisted. Deputations came to the funeral from all parts of the kingdom. In the cathedral were representatives of the public bodies, State and municipal, the Diplomatic Corps, the Faculty and students of the University, workmen's societies, gentlemen of the press, including several connected with the American journals, and an immense congregation of citizens who filled every part of the edifice. The casket containing the poet's remains was covered with wreaths, laurels, and floral offerings, many of which were sent from Germany and other countries. The day was made one of national mourning throughout Denmark. In this city business was suspended and flags placed at half mast.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

A SURPLUS OF $5,000 IN THE HANDS OF THE LONDON COMMITTEE DEVOTED TO A NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 11.—Hon. John V. Farwell, of Chicago, who is expected to arrive with Messrs. Moody and Sankey, in the steamer Spain, on Saturday, writes George H. Stuart, of this city, that the London committee, after paying all bills connected with the Evangelists' labors in that city, amounting to about $150,000, had a surplus of $5,000, which was appropriated for a noonday prayer-meeting, to be continued daily. At a breakfast meeting, (given for the Evangelists,) Mr. Moody made a proposition that a memorial of their interest in the work, which they had only begun, would be the appropriate thing to inaugurate. It was at once proposed to raise $500,000 for an Evangelistic building in the West End, and smaller amounts for other localities. Before leaving the table over $200,000 were subscribed, one gentleman giving $50,000, and three others $25,000. This, with the amount already expended, makes $350,000 given in London alone since Moody and Sankey went there, and all of it voluntarily. The Evangelists declined a proposition to give them a testimonial, and the copyright upon their hymn books which were sold, amounting to $25,000, to which they had a legal and a moral right, was left to the disposal of the London committee for religious work.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINTON, Aug. 12—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in the districts on the Atlantic coast, in the lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf. Clear weather continues in the Northwest and South-west. The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast and continues low in the lake region. Lower temperature is reported from the Gulf States and the North-west. The Ohio River has fallen five inches at Evansville, thirty-one inches at Louisville, eight feet at Cincinnati, sixteen inches at Marietta, and ten inches at Pittsburg. It has risen eleven inches at Paducah, where it is five inches below the danger line. The Mississippi has fallen sixteen inches at St. Louis. It has remained stationary at Cairo, and has risen two inches at Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally cloudy weather and rain will prevail, with light easterly to southerly winds, no decided change in temperature, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the Middle States, the lower lake region, and South Atlantic States, local rains followed by partly cloudy and warmer weather, south-east to south-west winds, and slowly rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, fair weather and local rains near the East Gulf coast and in Tennessee, with light variable winds mostly from the north and west, and slight changes in temperature and barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or clearing weather, and slowly rising temperature, variable winds shifting to westerly and southerly, and rising barometer, followed by falling barometer west of the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The Ohio River will continue to fall at stations above Paducah; it will rise slowly at Paducah, and possibly reach the danger line.

The Mississippi River will rise slowly at the stations between Cairo and Vicksburg, and continue to fall at the stations above Cairo.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

GOV. HAYES, OF OHIO, AT ZANESVILLE—EFFECTIVE WORK BY THE GOVERNOR DURING HIS CANVASS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Gov. Hayes, in his canvass of the State, reached this city to-night and addressed as many people as could gain entrance to the large Music Hall. Gov. Hayes devoted the greater part of his time to a discussion of the currency question. His views were expressed with great simplicity and clearness, and were aptly illustrated, so that the least intelligent of his hearers gained instruction, while those who have the best knowledge of the subject were pleased by his unusual method of presenting the currency question. The meeting to-night was composed of laboring men very largely, and they listened closely and often applauded. It is in this part of the State that the inflationists and repudiators hope to make most impression, and Gov. Hayes' meetings have been very encouraging, both by reason of the numbers who have attended and the spirit that has been manifested. He goes from here to Cambridge, Martin's Ferry, Bellaire, and other towns in the south-east part of the State, and will reach the lake shore some time during the last of the month.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION IN THE MAINE FOURTH DISTRICT.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—The Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District was held here to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Hersey. The differences between the candidates, Llewellyn Powers and Harris M. Plaisted, were settled by adopting a resolution conceding the present nomination to Penobscot County to fill out the vacancy and giving the next term to Woodstock County, whereupon Gen. Plaisted was nominated by 114 out of 148 votes, Powers indorsing the nomination and promising his support.

NOMINATION IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—The Independent Democratic Convention on Tuesday night nominated Samuel Brannan for Congress.

COMPLEXION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 11.—The latest authentic reports show that the election for members of the Constitutional Convention has gone as follows: Democrats, 60; Republicans, 59; Independent Democrat, 1. Sixty-one is necessary for a majority.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION AT LONG BRANCH—INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 11.—The American Dental Convention, during this the second day of its annual gathering, has held three sessions at the Ocean Hotel. Dr. Ambler Tees read a paper of considerable interest to the profession on "Crystal Gold," and it was illustrated by very beautiful exhibitions of crystal gold under the microscope. Dr. Hunt read a paper on "Celluloid," and Dr. S. E. Ames one on "Inter-relations of Medicine and Dentistry." The latter discussed in a measure the question of what medical and surgical skill ought to be possessed by the practicing dentist? An hour was spent in the examination of a large collection of mechanical appliances, but none of those shown were entirely new or novel. A machine for drilling, by means of which a rapidly revolved drill can be applied readily and safely to cavities in the teeth, was clinically tested, Mr. Charles Leland, of the Ocean Hotel, being the subject, and Dr. Bonsall, of Philadelphia, the operator. The cavity was then filled with gold pressed into the cavity by the tapping of an electric mallet. The convention will adjourn to-morrow, after an elaborate dinner. Although their conference has been interesting it has been less largely attended than in previous years, and the papers read have not contained much new knowledge valuable to the profession. This is due, the members say, to the fact that discoveries of modes and appliances are more promptly disseminated than used to be the practice, leaving less to be revealed at the annual meetings. The subject of anæsthetics has not thus far been touched upon. Many of the dentists went away to-night.

RAILROAD COMPETITION.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS REGARDING FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Vice President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with other officers of the two roads, held a secret conference in Baltimore to-day to decide on adjusting freight rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the West, to meet the advance on the Erie and New-York Central, which goes into effect on Friday. The result of the conference was a joint agreement to slightly advance the rates from this city westward, but to keep them below the figures of the New-York roads. Vice President Cassatt expressed the opinion that Central and Erie would, in a few days, come to an understanding with his company and the Baltimore and Ohio, and that they would all then work in harmony. Since the close of the railroad war New-York has had the advantage of Baltimore in cheap rates to the West, and merchants here have been petitioning for a reduction to restore their former advantage. The advance made by the New-York roads is considered to settle the matter, and shippers here are satisfied.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD REFUSES TO REDUCE RATES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—President Garrison, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, will publish a card here to-morrow stating his company will not cut down rates nor enter into any suicidal policy in competition with the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railway.

A WESTERN MYSTERY.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF A BANKER WITH A CONSIDERABLE SUM OF MONEY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Waupun, Wis., gives a statement of facts concerning Mr. William Hobkirk, a banker of that city, who was last heard of in Chicago on Friday, Aug. 6. On that day the Cashier of the Waupun Bank attempted to enter the vault to get $17,500 which Mr. Hobkirk had left there. Failing in this he telegraphed to a Chicago Bank for $10,000. It happened that Mr. Hobkirk was in the same bank when the telegram was received, negotiating a loan and getting a draft cashed. He succeeded in both and from the two secured $14,000. He then left and has not been heard from since, though his family have telegraphed for him in all directions. The impression prevails in Waupun that Mr. Hobkirk took the $17,500 in the vault, changed the combination, came to Chicago, and, after securing $14,000 more, absconded. He has, however, been regarded heretofore as strictly honest and above suspicion. Some three years ago he married Miss Anna Cowell, then a prominent actress of McVicker's Theatre here. His family fear that he has been murdered.

SWIMMING AGAINST TIME.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Johnson, the swimmer, to-day swam from Chester to a point near Red Bank, a distance of about nine miles. He tried to swim to Gloucester, four miles further, on a wager, but, the water being cold, he failed to accomplish it. He swam two miles further than Coyle did yesterday.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB

THEIR RETURN TO NEWPORT.

A SPLENDID SAILING DAY AFTER A CLOUDED AND FOGGY MORNING—SHARP CONTESTS BETWEEN DIFFERENT YACHTS ON THE RUN—THE VESTA IN FIRST AT NEWPORT AND THE IDLER SECOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—We have had another splendid run to-day from Martha's Vineyard. A morning of little promise belied the faint hopes which it inspired and grew into a magnificent sailing day. We were to have weighed anchor at 9 o'clock, but at that hour a dense fog lay heavy on the water and lowered over Martha's Vineyard, while there seemed but little prospect of it lifting. At a meeting held last evening on the flag-ship a proposition, I understand, was advanced to the effect that the squadron should either go to Nantucket or remain a day at the Vineyard; but a majority of the club members were in favor of returning to Newport, as between that and remaining a day at Martha's Vineyard I think the choice was an eminently proper one. The Vineyard is doubtless one of the prettiest places in the country, and one of the quaintest, too; but it fosters a species of knavery in the shape of multitudinous petty extortions which the people account for with most exasperating *naïveté* by telling you that their season only lasts for two months, the suggestion, of course, being that they must make their hay while the sun shines. But enough of Martha's Vineyard and its people. When the signal gun was fired at 10:15 o'clock this morning anchors were weighed and jib-sails run up with the usual alacrity. The Clio was in good position to get away early, and was first moving. The Eva, Vindex, North Star, Restless, Windward, and Addie V. were not slow in following, and then the Vesta, Idler, Mohawk, Alarm, and the schooner Foam, which has just joined us, got under way, and, last of all, the Rambler was moving. The wind was south-east, and gave us a free run out. On the Idler we had one large club top-sail set, which is very effective in this kind of sailing, and to-day it helped us admirably through the fleet. The Dreadnaught, which arrived at sunset yesterday, lay at her anchorage and did not start with the other vessels. The sail out with the wind is not very interesting, inasmuch as our progress is but slow; but some changes of position, however, occur. The Rambler, for instance, closes with the Mohawk, and passes her, while the Idler goes by the Eva, Vesta, and Foam, which are carrying on a distinct struggle, and closes with the Vindex and Clio; but after we have got close-hauled the real interest of the contest begins. The wind is freshening all the time, and as it was hardly expedient that we should carry our large club topsail, it has been taken in. We are lying over nicely, and as we dash through the water we pass all the leading vessels of the fleet until there is nothing before us but the sloop Addie V. Looking behind us we can see a series of keen contests. The Vesta makes several attempts to get up to windward of the Eva, but the latter points up into the wind each time and compels the Vesta to drop off. Both vessels are lying so close together that from our point of vision it seems as if you could step from one to the other. Meanwhile a somewhat similar contention is going on between the Mohawk and the Rambler. The former is endeavoring to pass on the weather side of her formidable antagonist. The attempt is made persistently, and the fully-distended canvas of the splendid yachts seems almost blended together. At last the Rambler has the advantage, but the Vesta gets the better of the Eva and takes a long lead. Meanwhile we have closed with the Addie V. To windward the Vesta passes the little sloop in turn, and is second, although a good deal to leeward of us. We notice the Vindex behind us, and from her movements we conjecture that it is her intention to give account of the Addie. While we are running about two points over we are bowling along in splendid style, and the dimensions of the yachts behind us grow beautifully less to our apprehension. We see that the Mohawk is coming up to windward of the Rambler, but so long as we are on this course we are not apprehensive of losing our position.

After we pass through the channel between Gay Head and Cuttyhunk, the prospects are somewhat different. All this time the wind has been getting round more to the south, and we are running freer than before. This does not suit us so well, and we can see that two large yachts are gaining on us rapidly. The Vesta is also coming up upon us, but a good deal to leeward. We set a large jib-topsail, and this helps us along wonderfully. We are dashing along with renewed buoyancy, and it seems certain that we shall at all events make our capture, so to speak, as remote as possible. Now the Rambler bears over to the Cuttyhunk side, and she and the Mohawk are widely separated. After a little the Rambler seems most dangerous to our chances, although the Mohawk is also threatening us. How we wish that the breeze would come round ahead, and give us some tacking to do, for then we feel that our light little craft would work better than the larger yachts and bring us first into port. The day is now magnificent. The upper sky is all a clear blue, but on the distant horizon is a margin of gray, and gray upon the indistinct coast in front of us. The broad sea is all studded with sails. We count them and find that there are no less than ninety-five, but we have very little reflection for our commercial glory, and scarcely a passing thought for other vessels than those that carry the flag of the New-York Yacht Club. The Vesta, one of the trio that crossed the Atlantic in the famous ocean race, is now even with us, but we are determined either to chain victory to our prow, or at least defer as long as possible the moment of defeat. So our big club topsail goes up again and all our canvas is drawing. Now we seem to be on better terms with the Vesta, but at last she is fairly past us, bearing a good deal to leeward. The Rambler, which is following the course of the Vesta, is also about even with us, but we take some satisfaction from the fact that we have been getting away from the formidable Mohawk. The Clio we see coming up on the course of the Rambler, and the Alarm, sailing wonderfully well, is on the course of the Mohawk. The Eva and Foam are leading the rear section of the squadron. Our course is south-west by west for the light-ship, and when we turn half a mile inside of it our sails are winged out and everything that can draw a breath of air is spread. The contest is a splendid one. We are evidently gaining on the Vesta and outsailing the Rambler. Our vessel is splendidly handled, and I have a confirmation of this opinion from persons on board of other vessels of the fleet coming up behind us. The Mohawk does not seem from my position to be well handled, for she seldom points for any length of time on a given course, but is decidedly shifty. But we have not long enough to sail on a free course, and the Vesta again hauls close her sails and passes under Fort Adams in advance. She tacks in the harbor and gains her anchorage at 3:13. The Idler is next, at 3:16, and the Rambler succeeds at 3:18. The Clio passes the Mohawk as they enter the harbor and anchors at 3:26. The Mohawk is next at 3:28, and the others succeed as follows: Foam, 3:41; Eva, 3:42; Alarm, 3:48; Restless, 3:49; Vindex, 3:50; Addie V., 3:50:30; Windward, 4:04; Genia, 4:10; North Star, 4:22:30.

It has been decided that the race for Commodore Kingsland's cup shall be sailed on Friday; the race being a time one, and the course round Block Island. Another time race will be sailed on Monday, over the same course, for the cup presented by Vice Commodore Garner, and on Wednesday Mr. Bennett's cup will be sailed for, without any condition in respect to time allowance, over a triangular course which has the advantage of including a variety of points of sailing. A cup is also to be offered by the citizens of Newport. The Mohawk is to go on the ways at Providence, for overhauling, preparatory to the coming contests.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

CAVING OF A TUNNEL DURING THE PASSAGE OF A TRAIN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11.—A special dispatch in to-day's *Sun* from Staunton, Va., dated yesterday, says, this morning, as a freight train was passing through Big Bend tunnel, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near Hinton, thirty feet of the roof fell, crushing the engine. A fireman named Roodcap was instantly killed, and the engineer badly hurt. The accident was caused by a rock several tons in weight being loosened and hanging, and when the locomotive struck it the whole mass fell.

A FREIGHT TRAIN RUNS INTO DISEMBARKING PASSENGERS.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—About 1 o'clock last night an Erie freight train passed Passaic without warning just as the people were getting off a train on the other track. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Cline, of No. 74 Broome street, New-York, were knocked down and severely injured, Mr. Cline so badly that he is not expected to live through the day. Two children of Mr. Cline were dragged out of the way and saved by Mr. Joseph E. Crowell, of the Passaic City *Herald*.

A TRAIN IN COLORADO THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 11.—Yesterday afternoon a passenger car attached to an east-bound train on the Denver and South Park Railroad was thrown from the track, fourteen miles west of Denver. James Smith, the Western Union Telegraph Company's repairer, was thrown beneath the car and instantly killed. Among those who received fatal injuries are Mrs. John Lane and daughter, of Denver. A number of others were severely injured. An inquest will determine the cause of the accident.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

ANOTHER RISE AT MEMPHIS—FEARS OF OVERFLOW.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—The situation on the river to-day is very critical. From 6 o'clock last evening to 10 o'clock this morning the river rose over one and a half inches, and is now within less than half an inch of the Spring flood. Between 10 and 12 o'clock last night a violent wind and rain storm from the south swept over the city, and this morning another from the north-west crossed the river a few miles below the city, and it is feared the wind has carried the water over some places which were within a few inches of being submerged, and has also damaged the newly-constructed levees, as it is well known there are a number of plantations both above and below this point where planters for some days have been constantly on the watch to keep passing boats from running in too close and flooding them with the swell from the boats; and these, it is feared, suffered from the storm.

PLANTATIONS FLOODED ON THE ARKANSAS SIDE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—The river to-night stands thirty-three feet ten inches by the Government gauge, which is the point the Spring rise attained on April 1, and as it continues to rise slowly much alarm is felt for all the exposed plantations. Another rain-storm passed over this section this afternoon. A letter from Vicksburg, dated Sunday night, from a gentleman who had just arrived there, says the plantations at Cork's Point, 235 miles below here, on the Arkansas side, are submerged; also those at Jersey Point, Chisona, Chicot City, Arkansas City, Gaines' Landing, Point Comfort, Lonnwood, and Luna, the latter 278 miles below, all on the same side of the river, while at Chicot City the railroad is flooded.

THE INJURED CROPS.

DAMAGE IN OHIO NOT SO GREAT AS APPREHENDED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The *Gazette* has received special dispatches from 140 county seats where the late flood occurred, and the prospects are much better than expected. Wheat and oats have suffered. Of the former two-thirds of the crop will be saved, and of the latter less than half can be saved. Of corn there will be more than the average crop, owing to the increase of acreage. Potatoes will yield largely, although some few farmers complain of the rot. At most points the yield will be over the average. The hay crop will not fall short of the average in quantity, but the quality is not as good as usual.

RAVAGES BY THE ARMY-WORM IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 11.—The army-worm appeared in immense numbers on Sunday at Sussex, on the Government railway line east of St. John, and since that time the ravages committed have created wide-spread alarm. Fields of grain were attacked and destroyed in a short time. Horse-rollers run over the road where they crossed did not perceptibly lessen their numbers. A telegram from St. Andrews says army-worms invaded that town yesterday, covering the streets, fields, and lanes in every direction, and devouring the grass and grain. In spite of every opposition they are still advancing.

YELLOW FEVER.

A GERMAN BARK AT KEY WEST WITH FEVER ON BOARD.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 11.—The Prussian bark Hermann Becker, of Stettin, with a cargo of rum and sugar from Jamaica, put in here to-day with the Captain and a portion of her crew down with yellow fever. One death had occurred on board.

NO NEW CASES OR DEATHS AT FORT BARRANCAS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Surgeon General of the Army this morning received the following dispatch:

FORT BARRANCAS, Aug. 11.

No new cases or deaths. Every patient is convalescent.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

FAILURE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Messrs. Cuttle & Bordley, known as the New-York Tea Company of this city, failed to-day. The liabilities are $60,000, and the assets are not known. Arnold & Hofstadt, of New-York, are among the creditors.

WASHINGTON.

EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS SMUGGLING.

NEW REGULATIONS ON THIS POINT—RIGID ENFORCEMENT AT NEW-YORK—ISSUE OF THE NEW REVENUE STAMP—INGENIOUS PRECAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An officer of the Treasury Department has just returned from New-York, whither he went to consult with Gen. Sharpe, of the Custom-house, touching a new form of entry for baggage of passengers returning from Europe. A new form was agreed upon by these two officers, which has been approved by Secretary Bristow, and will be issued in a few days. The new form will contain two distinct declarations, each subscribed before a Custom-house officer. In one form must be entered the personal baggage of the passenger not liable to duty. In the other must be entered all articles not properly personal baggage, and which are subject to duty. It is the purpose of the department to use every effort to break up what is known as "fashionable smuggling," and collect full duty from every article made liable under the law. The new form will be issued to all Collectors of Customs on the seaboard in time to meet the tide of ocean travel which will shortly flow in this direction. It is understood Solicitor Wilson, under whose orders the special agents now are, will give special attention to the strict enforcement of the new regulations at the port of New-York.

THE NEW REVENUE STAMP.

The Treasury Department to-day directed the New-York bank-note companies to issue, on and after to-morrow, the new form of revenue stamp adopted for distilled spirits. This new form is printed from the old plate, but has a piece of paper pasted on the back so as to allow the Gaugers to cut from the centre of the stamp, when pasted on the package, that portion containing the serial number and number of proof gallons. The portion so cut out must be forwarded to the department here. This stamp was fully described in THE TIMES of July 31.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BULK-HEAD LINES OF NEW-YORK HARBOR AT STATEN ISLAND.

By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers; Carlisle P. Patterson, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; and Lieut. Col. John Newton, Corps of Engineers, have been constituted a board to examine and revise the exterior and bulk-head lines of the harbor of New-York on the Staten Island side. The board will convene at the earliest practicable day, and will report to the Governor of the State of New-York before entering upon their duties.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior recently address

THE EMIGRATION INQUIRY.

MR. NOLAN'S BANK ACCOUNT.

THE DEPOSITS AND DRAFTS FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS — MR. NOLAN SUBMITS HIS STATEMENT IN EXPLANATION OF HIS TESTIMONY AND ACTION — COUNSEL FEES AND COUNSEL SERVICES.

The Special Committee of the Assembly resumed its inquiry into the affairs of the Board of Emigration, at Castle Garden, yesterday. There were present Speaker McGuire, Chairman of the committee, and Messrs. Schuyler, Alvord, Gedney, and Waehner. The greater part of the session was occupied with an informal discussion of minor details and some explanations of inconsistent statements and apprehensions in relation to the case of Mr. Nolan, whose action as a lobby agent in 1871 has been the subject of considerable interest during the investigation. It is understood that this question will occupy considerable further attention of the committee, and it is said that John Kelly desires to make the steam-ship interest appear in as odious a light as possible, so as to prejudice them before the next Legislature, and make it a matter of suspicion for a member to vote for any measure which the steam-ship companies may favor. In this way it is believed he will be able to secure votes enough to pass the bill of last Winter to increase the head-money tax, also to give the *ex officio* members of the board the right to vote on questions of discharging or employing laborers and other help, and to enable the board to mortgage the property on Ward's Island to cancel present indebtedness. This accomplished, the entire patronage and control of this State establishment will pass into the hands of Tammany and John Kelly.

The first witness examined was Mr. Frank Rudd, who testified that he was a lawyer in partnership with Daniel A. Casserly; had been in partnership with Casserly for six years; at the request of Mr. Casserly, in January last, he had prepared an argument to be delivered before the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, in opposition to increasing the head-money; there was no other argument made by any person appearing in the interest of the steam-ship companies; did not think that Daniel Casserly had made any argument before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation; was acquainted with two members of that committee before he made his argument before them; he understood that the opposition to the bill was, on Mr. Bernard Casserly's part, purely a personal matter, growing out of that gentleman's conviction that the Commission of Emigration could be run at the rate of $1 50 per head for each immigrant.

Mr. James McFarland, book-keeper of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, certified to the accuracy of an abstract from the books of the bank showing Mr. Nolan's account with that institution. The total amount of his deposits from June 4, 1871, to Dec. 28, 1872, was $98,848 85. The following are the principal items drawn on Mr. Nolan's checks against his own account, with the dates of such drafts:

1871.		1871.	
May 5	$1,604 88	Dec. 9	$1,750 00
May 15	3,571 75	Dec. 12	783 25
May 17	750 00	Dec. 13	550 00
May 19	500 00	1872.	
May 31	3,500 00	Jan. 5	953 59
June 5	546 00	Jan. 12	450 00
June 9	550 00	Jan. 22	750 00
June 12	650 50	Feb. 10	3,000 00
June 12	750 00	April 15	1 000 00
June 13	500 00	May 24	1,500 00
July 6	3,500 00	June 2	1,000 00
July 12	750 00	June 6	1,500 00
July 14	353 00	June 19	2,000 00
Aug. 4	2,500 00	July 5	1,000 00
Sept. 8	750 00	July 8	500 00
Sept. 11	300 00	July 10	1,000 00
Sept. 12	200 00	July 11	500 00
Sept. 14	750 00	July 13	500 00
Sept. 23	1,500 00	July 15	1,100 00
Sept. 25	500 00	July 16	1,000 00
Sept. 30	500 00	July 24	700 00
Oct. 3	1,969 40	July 24	4,610 00
Oct. 7	2,500 00	Aug. 24	750 00
Oct. 13	6,000 00	Sept. 7	2,250 00
Nov. 4	1,041 14	Sept. 14	1,000 00
Nov. 6	2,500 00	Dec. 28	527 75
Dec. 1	1,100 00		
Dec. 6	2,500 00	Total	$69,260 24

George C. Allen, an accountant of the Cunard Steam-ship Line, testified that he had been instructed in 1871 and 1872 by Mr. Francklyn to pay to Mr. Michael Nolan certain checks. He was not informed what arrangement Mr. Nolan had made with the company; he did not remember the total amount; the account of the checks paid Mr. Nolan was at the offices of the company in Jersey City. The witness agreed to furnish the committee with the accounts, and left the stand.

Edward J. Wilson was called as the next witness, and testified that he entered into partnership with Michael Nolan in May, 1871; the partnership was dissolved last April; he, the witness, had previously been in partnership with Gen. Jones; Mr. Nolan informed him of his employment by the steam-ship companies before he went to Albany, in the latter part of 1871; Mr. Nolan did not state exactly what the arrangement he had made was; he considered the employment of Mr. Nolan as part of the legitimate business of the firm, and considered that he should receive his pro rata share of the profits accruing from Nolan's employment; in June, 1872, Mr. Nolan handed him $1,500; Mr. Nolan stated that he had charged himself with $2,000; this was all the money that he knew to have been paid into the firm by Nolan.

The witness was impressed with the belief that this was all the money received by Mr. Nolan from the steam-ship companies until he saw the statements published in the newspapers; Mr. Nolan never stated to him the amount he was to receive or had received from the steam-ship companies; he did not know how long the arrangement with the steam-ship companies had lasted.

Mr. Nolan asked of Mr. Wilson, "Did you understand that I should divide with you profits that I had earned prior to our partnership?" Mr. Wilson replied that he did not.

The following letter from Gen. P. H. Jones, late Postmaster, and at present Register of this County, was read and put on file:

REGISTER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, } August 11, 1875. }

To the Committee of the Legislature at Castle Garden:

SIRS: From the public prints of this morning, I ascertain, as I did yesterday from other sources, that the committee desire my attendance before it, and that one of the members states that I cannot be found. I had supposed that my residence and place of business were as well known as those of any other citizens of New-York. All are set down correctly in the City Directory. However, my place of business is designated in the heading of this note; my formal law office is No. 150 Nassau street, and my residence No. 251 West Fourteenth street. A letter addressed to any of these places will secure an early attendance if it is desired.

Respectfully, P. H. JONES.

Mr. Niles, an ex Assemblyman and lawyer, here stated that he appeared as counsel for Mr. Nolan. He said Mr. Nolan was perfectly willing to answer any questions of the committee relating to the money received by him, but objected to his being compelled to produce his check-book before the committee and show the names of all the parties to whom money had been paid by him; they were private commercial transactions, and if the names of the parties were made public, perhaps innocent persons would be misjudged, and probably be considered guilty of fraudulent transactions.

MR. NOLAN'S CHECK BOOK.

A long and comparatively uninteresting discussion of a rather informal sort here ensued between Mr. Niles and Mr. Nolan on one side and the members of the committee on the other as to the propriety of Mr. Nolan's check-books being submitted, and in the course of the discussion several propositions were made by members of the committee involving an examination in executive session of the checks in question so as to protect innocent parties, and stipulating that the examination subsequently should be confined only to such checks as were paid to persons whom the committee might regard as having been interested in the profits of Mr. Nolan's receipts from the steam-ship companies. A pamphlet embodying Mr. Nolan's explanatory statement, which he asked the privilege of submitting, was here offered and copies handed to the members of the committee. Finally the following proposition was made by Mr. Waehner in the shape of a question to Mr. Nolan as a witness:

"Will Mr. Nolan produce his check-book in private session of the committee, from May 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1872; that the committee will in private session select such checks as seem to demand examination and should be made known to the public. They will consult privately with Mr. Nolan, and if he can explain them as connected with private transactions, there will be no further examination concerning those checks."

Mr. Nolan retired to consult with his counsel, and finally asked until to-day to consider the answer he would make to the proposal embodied in Mr. Waehner's request. The committee acceded to his request. Mr. Nolan then asked the privilege of calling the attention of the committee to a resolution of the Commissioners of Emigration printed in THE TIMES of June 10, 1871, and which showed the agitation which was constantly taking place concerning the reduction of the head-money tax. Then came the resolution already testified to by Commissioner Wallach, looking to a conference on the question of reduction between the steam-ship agents and a committee of the board, and appointing a committee for the purpose.

Mr. McGuire remarked that two members of that committee had already been examined here, and had stated that they found that they had been used as mere decoy ducks in that conference. In any event, that meeting was only preliminary. No resolution favoring a reduction was adopted at that meeting, and it was not until January, 1871, that there was anything to be found showing that the committee had taken such action. The oral proof showed that it was in January that the committee made their report in favor of reduction. On the other hand, the steam-ship companies testified that they entered into the contract or agreement with Mr. Nolan in November or December, 1871.

Mr. Nolan was then examined at some length to clear up an apparent conflict or misunderstanding as to the sequence or order of occurrence of certain events, during which he said that he had made two contracts with the companies, one to run for one year from the date of the passage of the bill. The second agreement was to cover a period of three months only. He could not remember the amount received by him under that second arrangement.

Mr. Waehner—Was the amount received by you over $5,000? A.—Oh, yes; I should say it was. It certainly was.

MR. NOLAN'S PARTNERSHIPS.

Q.—You had a general partnership with Mr. Wilson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you turned into the firm $3,500? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, Mr. Nolan, how do you reconcile that fact with the terms of your general partnership with Mr. Wilson? You say you certainly received over $5,000? A.—You must excuse me from answering that question; it is leading to matters not in furtherance of the objects of this investigation.

Q.—But how is it that if you received over $5,000 you only turned in, under your general partnership, $3,500 to the firm of Wilson & Nolan? A.—It would take me some time to reconcile those facts. They do not bear on this general subject of inquiry, and I must ask to be excused from making the explanation.

Mr. McGuire—Could it be reconciled at all? A.—I think so.

Mr. Alvord—Do you ask to be excused from that explanation temporarily or absolutely? A.—I ask to be excused from it altogether.

Mr. Alvord—I think you should answer that question. We have time to sit and hear your explanation.

Mr. Waehner—Does Mr. Nolan decline to answer that question? A.—I do, Sir.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Nolan testified that he drew the written contract himself, and that it was handed to Mr. Dale, who signed it, and it was then sent around to the other steam-ship agents and signed by them, after which it was returned to the witness; he thought the contract was drawn and signed in duplicate; he was not employed by the companies by any device or expedient or industry of seeking on his part; the seeking and employment were mutual; he thought he might have initiated the negotiations which led to the agreement; at that time, he believed, he was engaged in prosecuting emigrant swindlers in behalf of the steam-ship companies, and he believed it was after Jan. 1, 1871; two of the swindlers whom he prosecuted and succeeded in convicting about that time were McDonald and Burns; the records of the District Attorney's office would probably show the date; witness came to this city in 1860 and became a clerk in the law firm of Brice, Wilson & Jones; subsequently Gen. Jones became Postmaster; the firm was reorganized and witness and Jones went into partnership; that, he thought, was in 1869, but that partnership virtually ceased to exist when Gen. Jones became Postmaster; it was a nominal partnership after that time.

Q.—By Mr. Alvord—Were you not in partnership with Gen. Jones at the time you were prosecuting the ticket swindlers? A.—I was nominally; Gen. Jones was then Postmaster and had nothing to do with the business of the firm; I received nothing from him out of his earnings and paid him nothing out of my earnings; in the statement I have submitted I state that I handed the bill which I drafted to Mr. Frear at Albany; I was led to say in my previous testimony that I handed it to Mr. Gleason through confounding the bill of 1870 with that of 1871; the bill as passed might have been that introduced by Mr. Frear and taken to Albany by him, but its provisions were substantially the same as I had embodied in my bill.

Mr. McGuire—I understand from your counsel that the amount of money received by you from the companies was invested by you in your private business. Is that true in point of fact—was it invested for your own individual benefit? A.—It was certainly not invested in my own private business to the extent of the retention of every penny of it in my own pocket. It may have been invested for my benefit, however, though not invested in my own personal account, or in my own pocket; all the moneys received by me are to be found as deposited to my account in the Leather Manufacturers' Bank and in the Trust Company—every penny of it.

Mr. McGuire—What portion of the money was retained by you for your private account and benefit? A.—I decline to answer that.

Mr. Waehner—Was more than $3,500 of the money received from the steam-ship companies, under the arrangement of 1872, retained by you for your private account? A.—I must decline to answer that question also.

After some desultory questioning and conversation, in the course of which Mr. Nolan promised to produce for the committee's examination, if possible, a copy of the agreement, so as to fix the date and determine whether it was agreed to before or during the session of the Legislature, Mr. Nolan retired with his counsel.

THE AGREEMENT WITH THE STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. Henry R. Kunhardt, agent of the Hamburg Steam-ship Line, was next called and examined, some of the members of the committee apparently believing that the witness was a member of the famous family of Cunards. Mr. Kunhardt testified that his company was a party to the agreement made by the steam-ship companies with Mr. Nolan; he thought it was in 1871; witness first heard of it through an agreement in writing which was sent to him through or by Mr. Dale, of the Inman Line, and which Mr. Dale and Mr. Schwab, of the Bremen Line, had already signed; it stipulated that Mr. Nolan was to receive twenty-five per cent. on the reduction he secured in head-money per passenger; witness thought twenty-five per cent. a high commission, and said he would see about it; he talked with Mr. Dale and others, and was informed that that sum was necessary in order to secure some one as counsel to remain in Albany through the session to watch the bills affecting our interests; that there would be considerable expense incurred for hotel incidentals, and to influence the newspapers favorably also; and as nothing was to be paid to the counsel unless he succeeded, it was thought this was not too much.

Mr. Waehner—Were you aware when you signed that agreement that the Commissioners had already passed a resolution recommending the reduction of the head-money tax? A.—No, Sir; I was not.

Q.—If you had been aware of it would you have entered into that arrangement? A.—I would not; that agreement was presented to me in the fore part of 1871; I had consulted with Mr. Wallach and others of the Commissioners about reduction of the tax, but it was informally only, just at intervals as we met them in my office or elsewhere; I was mainly influenced by a desire to so reduce the tax as to allow us to compete with other ports for the trade in carrying Mennonite emigrants, large numbers of whom were emigrating to this country about that time; the total amount paid by our company to Mr. Nolan under the agreement in 1871 and 1872, was $10,948; I have seen Mr. Nolan at various times in our offices when he came there for his checks; my opinion is that the agreement was made about the last days of December, or in the first part of January; Mr. Kunhardt promised to send to the committee to-day the checks covering the payments made to Mr. Nolan, so as to enable the committee to ascertain to whom they were indorsed or made payable by the original payee, Mr. Nolan.

Mr. William Coverly, agent of the Anchor Line steamers, testified that he knew of the agreement at the time it was entered into; the Anchor Line Company was a party to it; he could not tell who signed it on behalf of the Anchor Line, as there was now but one member of the firm here; as nearly as he could remember it was signed early in 1871; the Anchor Line was in the compact from July 1, 1871, to April 30, 1872, when they discontinued the agreement; they were asked to continue in the agreement, but refused to do so; the total amount paid by the line to Mr. Nolan under the agreement was $5,608 50; they had paid nothing in 1872, 1873, or 1874; they had paid a little for counsel's services in Albany this year, a very small sum; it was not on any such arrangement as that of 1871; Mr. Dale, of the Inman, and Mr. Hurst, of the National Line, or Mr. Dale and Mr. Schwab, of the Bremen-Line, had made this year's arrangement.

THE COMMISSIONERS' LITERARY CLERK.

Mr. Daniel A. Casserly, brother of Bernard Casserly, ex-Superintendent of the Emigration Commission, was next called and examined. He is the law partner of Mr. Rudd; was employed as counsel by steam-ship companies in 1874 in preparing a memorial against the increase of the head-money tax; was sent for in January of that year, he thought by Mr. Hurst, who desired him to prepare a statement of the position of the companies on this question; witness prepared a memorial, which was presented to the Joint Legislative Committees on Commerce and Navigation, of the Legislature of that year; witness had been previously employed in Castle Garden by the Emigration Commissioners, and was familiar with the whole subject of emigration, and the laws controlling and affecting it; a large part of his duty, while in the Commissioners' employ, was the correcting of the grammatical errors of the Commissioners; he was a sort of literary clerk, and prepared, revised or corrected all their documents; he had drafted a correspondence between the board and the British Emigration Board; and drafted also a large part of the convention between the Emigration Commissioners and the North German Government; his position was a salaried one; Bernard Casserly left the service of the board in May, 1873; in 1874 he contributed facts to assist witness in preparing the memorial; the board in that year wanted to increase the tax; Bernard Casserly opposed it in consequence of his strong convictions that the department could be maintained without such a heavy head tax; this year witness was employed by the steam-ship companies, fourteen in all, to prepare a remonstrance and argument against the proposed increase of the tax from $1 50 to $2 50 per capita; witness' partner, Mr. Rudd delivered that argument before the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation of this Legislature; witness received a regular fee for his services, a retainer as counsel, both in 1873 and 1874; he declined to state how much either of those fees were; was never asked or expected to act as a lobby agent by the companies, and did not seek to influence the action of any member of the Legislature in regard to the bills then before them, except through the arguments he had prepared and which Mr. Rudd delivered; Bernard Biglin was Chairman of the House Committee in 1874 and Mr. Oakley Chairman in 1875; Mr. Biglin was in favor of the increase of the tax; witness had no knowledge of any of the matters occurring in 1870-71 which had been developed before this committee. This closed the day's proceedings, and the committee adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

MR. NOLAN'S STATEMENT.

The following is the text of Mr. Nolan's "statement" presented to the committee yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1875.

To Hon. J. McGuire, Chairman Assembly Investigating Committee, Castle Garden:

SIR: When last before your committee you requested me to make a statement of the moneys received by me from the steam-ship companies, which request I shall refer to hereafter.

First let me request the committee to record on the minutes of testimony the following recital of my connection with the steam-ship companies: In 1869 I was retained by them to prosecute in the courts the emigrant swindlers, whose depredations on emigrants had become a crying scandal. The vigor and success of these prosecutions have been certified before your committee by Mr. Dale and Mr. Nicholson. For these services I received $400 from the companies. In 1870 it was deemed necessary that more stringent laws should be enacted for the protection of the emigrants against persons keeping ticket offices under the pretense of being steam-ship agents, where emigrants were constantly defrauded. The keepers of these offices advertising themselves as the agents of the steam-ship companies, the good name of the latter became involved. For this reason I was again retained to secure, if possible, such legislation as would put an end to these fraudulent practices. With this view I drafted the statute known as chapter 423 of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon steamboats, steam-ships, and other vessels," and by dint of great energy and perseverance finally secured its passage.

I was assisted by no influence except the demands of the press, nor did I expend a single dollar, directly or indirectly. Having passed the Senate without difficulty, the bill was at first defeated in the House; but through the efforts of a few members it was finally carried and signed by the Governor. An examination will show that upon the final vote a majority of the members from New-York City opposed the bill. The emigrant swindlers at that time, by no means politically weak, and fought vigorously against its passage. Lobbying persistently against it on the floor of the House were two men whom I afterward had convicted and sent to State Prison for the very offense the bill was designed to prevent.

It was this bill I had in mind when I testified to having appeared before the committee in Albany, at the Delevan House, of which Mr. Fields was Chairman, and of which, as I find by reference to the Legislative Manual, Mr. Alvord, notwithstanding his positive assertion that he had never seen me, was a member. My appearance there can be proved by Mr. Ronan, of Albany; Mr. C. Gleason, of St. Lawrence; Mr. Nelson, of Rockland, and other members of the Judiciary Committee of that year. After the lapse of over five years I easily confounded this bill with the bill of the subsequent year in my memory. To the good, beneficial results of my services in this matter I believe the shipping companies will bear ample testimony. For this year's work I received $1,150.

In the year 1871 I was once more retained by the steam-ship companies to aid them in securing a reduction of the head-money for which they had long labored unavailingly. I made with them a contract similar to that which in several previous years had been made with other lawyers, who, however, failed to secure the desired object. The consideration was to be a percentage of the amount saved to the companies by such reduction, during one year after it had taken effect. Unless any continuent fee be unprofessional, I am not aware that such an arrangement is not strictly in accordance with legal usages and propriety. Those who were to be benefited by it were certainly the best judges of its value. Did I need to justify the act from precedent, I have only to point out the fact that precisely the same contract, but for nearly double the amount, had for a number of years previously existed with a legal firm of high standing, a member of which had long been counsel to the Commissioners of Emigration, with whom his connection had ceased but a short time prior to the making of the contract. At the time I entered upon the arrangement, I had borne no professional relation to the Commissioners of Emigration for many months.

If the contract itself was a proper one, I do not see that the amount of the fee brought with it any opprobrium. The reward was certainly large, but it was proportioned to the services to be rendered, and the difficulty and doubtfulness of success. Such work is done every day by lawyers upon contingent fees, which are always larger because they are contingent. The action of the Commissioners of Emigration in recommending a reduction of the head-money furnished me an unexpected element of success which had been lacking in previous efforts. The charge that I acted upon private knowledge of the intentions of the board is absolutely false. My first intimation of those intentions came from reading the resolution as published in the newspapers about the beginning of February, a source of information as open to the steam-ship companies as to myself. In point of fact, the agents who retained me knew long before I did of the design of the Commissioners, with whom they had had a conference upon the subject as expressed in the resolution itself. Their contract, therefore, was made with a full understanding of all the facts. Had they not deemed my services necessary, they would not have employed me. Public opinion had unmistakably spoken in favor of a reduction; the leading newspapers strongly urged it; a convention had been held at Indianapolis, in November, 1870, to protest against any capitation tax upon emigration; a bill was then pending in Congress to transfer the entire control of emigration to a Federal Bureau, with a head tax of but $1. All these influences combined to make my work far easier than I could have anticipated. I know of no rule of professional or abstract morality which called upon me, on that account, to surrender a contract already made.

Having drafted a bill for the purpose intended, I took it to Albany, and calling upon Mr. Frear, who, being himself a Commissioner of Emigration, I thought would take a particular interest in it, requested him to introduce it. He informed me that he had then a bill of similar purport sent him by the Commissioners of Emigration. The bill was, in effect, eventually introduced, and passed without opposition. It was passed, in a great measure, because public opinion demanded it. No corrupt means were resorted to with my knowledge or consent.

I solemnly aver that I did not pay, and do not know of there being paid to any member of the Legislature or to any Emigrant Commissioner a single dollar. As to the precise disposition of the amounts received by me, I must state, with all respect to the committee, that I cannot answer any questions on that head, regarding it a matter of purely private concern.

The total sum realized I believe I under-stated in my testimony from defective recollection. I find that I have no means of stating it exactly, and must therefore refer the committee to the books of the steam-ship agents, who can give more accurate accounts than I could possibly; and the amounts stated by them will prove, doubtless, correct.

The amount is certainly very large, but the private practice of many lawyers in this City will show even greater gains, and by perfectly honest means; and the present is but one of many cases where a lawyer takes at once the profits of years of incessant effort. It is a daily practice to take claims against the Government, City, State, and National, on fees contingent, wherein a successful issue not infrequently realizes fortunes for attorneys. It must not be forgotten, also, that the compensation being based on the number of emigrants was swelled far beyond any anticipation by an unlooked for increase of emigration in the years 1871-1872.

One or two inaccuracies in the course of my testimony I desire to correct. I said I was at the Delavan House in Albany, where I usually stay, during the pendency of this bill before the Legislature in 1871. The committee has since been at the Stanwix Hall, in Albany, during that time. After the lapse of over four years such a mistake simply shows the honesty of a witness, for it is a circumstance easily forgotten, and there could be no possible motive for correction. I have already explained to the committee the cause of mistake in relation to my appearance before the committee in 1871.

In relation to Gen. Jones' resignation I sent word to that gentleman after my first appearance, requesting to be informed if I was right as to its date. He sent back word that he thought I was. It was for this reason I adhered to my statement, despite the records, and I cannot now see its importance or relevancy to the issue.

I deem this statement due to the committee and the public at large, as well as to myself, and I have a confident hope that the committee will give it a place upon its records. The groundless suspicion that this was a corruption fund has excited the public mind, and made the charges as virulent as they are unjust. The prejudice thus raised against me no fees could ever compensate for. The labors of years of honest toil and energetic effort, against many ostracisms and in many employments, have been almost frustrated.

I have thus honestly and frankly covered all the salient points of the case; and while, from the serious scandals which have been generated from my action in the premises, I sincerely regret it was ever my misfortune to undertake the task, yet, in carefully and conscientiously looking over the whole ground, I cannot see that I have been guilty of anything which should invoke the public condemnation or the censure of those in my profession.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MICHAEL NOLAN.

HOW CIGARS ARE SMUGGLED.

The Custom-house night watch is relieved each morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and while the operation is going on the smugglers take advantage of the momentary relaxation of vigilance to ply their calling. Yesterday morning Officer Judd, stationed on Pier No. 3, knowing this circumstance, thought he would take a look at the off side of the steamer City of New-York. He was rewarded by seeing 3,000 fine cigars being lowered from the deck of the vessel into a small boat alongside. The cigars are now in the seizure-room of the Custom-house. The steward of the City of New-York, it is said, intends to contest the seizure by Officer Kane of 3,000 bundles of cigarettes on Saturday last. On the store list of the vessel appears the entry, "Twelve packages of cigarettes." Officer Kane, finding 110 reels in charge of the steward, took ninety-eight, leaving twelve, the number called for by the store list. The steward argues that the entry means twelve factory packages, each of which consists of ten reels. The absurdity of this is apparent when it is known that a single reel is more than sufficient for all the needs of a voyage.

THE NEW CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Mr. Whitney, the new Corporation Counsel, is now familiarizing himself with the duties of his office. He announced yesterday that he would make no changes in his department for the present. While he was engaged looking over some law papers he received a communication from Mr. H. M. Ruggles tendering his resignation of the office of Corporation Attorney. Col. John R. Fellows was named for the position, and it is said that he has been appointed and filed his bonds. It is also said that Mr. William A. Boyd, the Chairman of the Tammany Committee on Discipline, is to succeed Mr. Isaac M. Dayton as Public Administrator.

COL. BAKER'S CASE.

NO POSTPONEMENT ALLOWED.

THE APPLICATION REFUSED—REASONS FOR THE DEFENDANT'S PLEA—AFFIDAVITS OF THE PROSECUTION—THE CHARGES OF THE GRAND JURY—GROUNDS FOR THE JUDGE'S DECISION.

From the London Times, July 31.

In the Crown Court at Croydon, before Mr. Justice Brett, on July 30, the application on the part of Col. Baker for a postponement of his trial came on to-day at the sitting of the court. The application was refused. The grounds on which it was made and opposed were set forth in affidavits on his behalf and on the part of the prosecution, which were read or referred to in the course of the discussion, and, being before the court, may more conveniently be stated at the outset. Col. Baker himself made an affidavit stating that on the 24th of June he was charged before the Magistrates sitting at Guildford with an indecent assault on Kate Dickenson in a railway carriage on the London and South-western Railway, and was committed to the Surrey Assizes at Croydon to take his trial on charges of indecent assault on her. The affidavits for the prosecution stated that the case was first brought on on the 17th, and that the hearing was postponed until the 24th, on the special request of the defendant's counsel, in order, as he stated, that the defendant might make inquiries about his accuser and have time to prepare his defense, and that then his counsel asked that if the case was to be remitted to another tribunal, it should be sent to the Assizes. The affidavits on both sides referred to the application which had been made to Baron Pollock, at Chambers, for a certiorari to remove the case into the Court of Queen's Bench. Col. Baker's attorney stated in his affidavit that "on the hearing of the application the learned Judge expressed an opinion that the charge against Col. Baker was a fit and proper case to be tried before a special jury, and that if he had the power to grant a special jury without delaying the trial, he certainly would have exercised that power; but he refused the application on the ground that it would delay the trial. The attorney for the prosecution stated that his Lordship, in refusing to make an order for a writ of certiorari, said that if the Legislature had given discretion to a Judge to allow a special jury in criminal cases, he might have thought the present case a fitting one for a special jury; but, not having given such discretion, he had no power to order one, and that he did not consider it would be right to grant a writ of certiorari in the present case, seeing the great delay that must ensue in the trial of the case, and the prejudice that might be caused to the prosecution; and, he added, that he did not consider, having regard to the position of the parties, that there was likely to be any unfair bias in a common jury at the ensuing Assizes, or that the defendant would not get a fair and impartial trial there. Yesterday the Grand Jury fonnd a bill of indictment against Col. Baker on three charges—an attempt at rape, an indecent assault, and a common assault. It was at once intimated that this application would be made, and, indeed, on the 27th notice was given to the prosecutrix and her attorney that at the sitting of the court application would be made "that the trial should be put off until the next Spring Surrey Assizes to enable the defendant to appeal against the order of Baron Pollock refusing to grant a writ of certiorari to remove any indictment that might be found against the defendant into the Court of Queen's Bench, or that the venue or the prosecution might be changed into another county; and also on the grounds set forth in the affidavits."

THE DEFENDANT'S PLEAS.

Col. Baker, in his affidavit in support of the application, stated "that the case has occasioned considerable popular feeling and a very strong prejudice at present exists against me, especially among the classes of which common juries are usually composed. I am desirous that the charges shall be tried before a special jury, which, composed, as it would be, of the same class of society as the prosecutrix and myself, I believe, will look with a more impartial view on the case, as it will be presented by the prosecution and the explanation I have to offer in my defense, and it is most important that the explanation I have to make should be made to a calm and unprejudiced tribunal; that I have served in her Majesty's Army for twenty-seven years, during thirteen of which I commanded her Majesty's Tenth Regiment of Hussars; and that to have to stand my trial in the Criminal Court, before a common jury, at the ensuing Assizes, will even, in itself, be attended with considerable humiliation and disgrace, and be prejudicial to my future career, although a verdict of acquittal is returned, which, with the consciousness of my innocence, I confidently anticipate; that the feeling in the popular mind is, I believe, at the present time very unfairly excited against me, especially in Surrey, and that this feeling is brought about by various malicious reports concerning my previous career, which have been freely circulated—viz., that I have before been proceeded against and that similar charges have been made against me; and I say that such reports are false and scandalous and totally without foundation. I am advised that the decision of Baron Pollock against me is wrong, and that I have a right of appeal against it, and that it is my intention, if the trial is postponed, to appeal against it; and that my application is made by me bona fide, and not for the purpose of delay or defeating justice, but solely with the view that I may be fairly and impartially tried on the grave charges made against me before a special jury; and I verily believe that I cannot obtain a fair and impartial trial at the Croydon Assizes before a common jury." Another application was supported by an affidavit of Col. Baker's attorney:

"In pursuing the inquiries necessary for the defense, I have had many opportunities of ascertaining the public feeling on the case, and I say at the present time a very strong prejudice exists against the defendant, more especially in the County of Surrey, where the charge is alleged to have been. This particular prejudice has been, I believe, considerably augmented by the high position which the defendant holds in the Army. I have given the case my careful consideration, and I feel that a special jury would be the most proper and satisfactory tribunal to try it."

The application was further supported by an affidavit of Col. Marshall, who had heard the complaint of Miss Dickenson against Col. Baker and granted the warrant against him, observing "that he did so with regret, as he had been long acquainted with him." Col. Marshall, in his affidavit, stated:

"My country residence is in the neighborhood of Guildford, and I have had many opportunities of ascertaining the public feeling in the county where the charge originated, and I say that at the present time a very strong feeling exists against him in the county, more especially among the classes of society from which common juries are selected. I believe that this popular prejudice has been considerably augmented by the high position which Col. Baker holds in the Army and his location in the county at the time of the occurrence; and I am convinced that under these circumstances he is more likely to get a fair and impartial trial before a special jury than before a common jury at the Assizes. Various reports concerning him detrimental to his character and his previous career have, to my knowledge, been freely circulated, and are at the present time the subject of discussion and comment. These reports I verily believe are malicious and totally without foundation, but will, in my opinion, seriously prejudice him and reduce his chances of obtaining a fair and impartial trial before a petty jury at the ensuing Assizes."

THE PROSECUTION.

Such were the affidavits in support of the application. On the other side, against it, there were the affidavits of Dr. Dickenson, the eldest brother of the young lady, and of the attorney who is conducting the prosecution. Dr. Dickenson stated that "she is in her twenty-second year, and has no father living, and is acting in the prosecution under his advice, and that of her other brothers, one of whom is a barrister at the Chancery Bar, and the other is a Lieutenant in the Engineers. From the position of our family and that of the defendant, I believe that the trial will be as fairly and impartially had by a common as by a special jury, and that no prejudice at present exists against the defendant which would prevent him having a fair and impartial trial by a common jury at the ensuing Assizes. My sister and her family earnestly desire that the case shall be fully tried with the least possible delay, and the postponement which would result from the removal of the case into the Court of Queen's Bench would be most injurious and prejudicial to her character and prospects in life and injurious also to her health." The attorney also stated that he believed that any postponement would be prejudicial to the prosecution. Upon these affidavits the application for postponement was now made and opposed. It should be stated that when yesterday it was intimated that the application would be made, Mr. Sergeant Parry, on the part of the prosecution, stated that he should object to any application being made on behalf of Col. Baker unless he first surrendered, and he was not now present.

REMARKS OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, (with whom was Mr. Lilley,) on behalf of the defendant, rose to make the application for postponement, observing that he did not think it necessary that Col. Baker should be present.

The learned Judge, however, at once observed that he should not listen to the application until Col. Baker appeared, not necessarily to surrender into custody, but, at all events, to appear ready to surrender if called upon.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine said Col. Baker was not in court.

The learned Judge said he could not hear the application until he appeared, but he would wait a short time until he was sent for.

After a short delay Col. Baker appeared, upon which the learned Judge said he understood the regular course was that the defendant should surrender—not that he need go into the dock at present, but he must be considered as in the custody of the court.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine observed that one of Col Baker's bail—Sir Samuel Baker, his brother—was at Torquay.

The learned Judge said that either of his bail could surrender him.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine said the other bail, Lord Valentia, was elsewhere, upon which the learned Judge said he must surrender now, although his bail were not discharged.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine (Col. Baker standing behind him) then was about to proceed, when

The learned Judge observed: "I understand you surrender."

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Yes, certainly. The learned Sergeant then proceeded to address the learned Judge in support of his application. He did not, he said, wish to give the case any unnecessary importance, nor did he desire that it should be treated in a different way from any other. But there could be no doubt that it had excited great attention and strong feeling, and—he made it in plain terms—his application was to postpone the trial until next Assizes, on the ground that the excitement on the subject has been such that it was impossible that the defendant should have an unbiassed trial—whatever might be the desire of those who tried him to give him such a trial—at these Assizes; and, moreover, upon the ground that looking at the rank of both parties and their position in society, the case should be tried by a special jury. Baron Pollock had refused the application for a certiorari only on the ground of delay, and he ventured, with all submission, to urge that this was not a sufficient ground for refusing the application. The prosecution was supposed to be instituted by the Crown, the prosecutrix being only a witness; and the question was as to the rights or privileges to which the defendant was entitled. And if the Judge was right in thinking that it was a fit and proper course for a special jury—then as the defendant had been guilty of no laches—the forms of law ought not to precluded him from having that privilege to which he was fairly entitled. It was far from Col. Baker's desire to delay the prosecution or to interfere with the comfort of the young lady, and he made the application only on the ground that justice would not be likely to be done unless it was acceded to. It was almost impossible for any jury in this country to clear their minds sufficiently of prejudice to give the case at present a fair trial. A pamphlet had been circulated entitled *Alleged Disgusting Outrage by Col. Baker in a Railway Carriage, and Courageous Conduct of Miss Dickenson.* Such a publication was calculated to have a considerable effect in prejudicing the public mind against Col. Baker. The affidavit of Col. Marshall, supported by that of the attorney, showed that there was considerable prejudice in this county against him among the common jury class, and on these grounds he made his application.

Mr. Sergeant Parry, who (with Mr. Poland) appeared on the part of the prosecution, said he must oppose the application most peremptorily, and he would ask the learned Judge to refuse it, on the ground that if it were granted the ends of justice would be defeated, for that in all probability the trial would never be held. Baron Pollock, after the gravest consideration, had refused the application on the ground of the delay which it would cause, and he expressed his belief that a fair trial could be had here. The case was extremely simple, and if the case had been that of a common navigator, no such application would have been dreamt of. No doubt the case had excited public interest; that, from its nature, could not be helped. But he was sure the jury would try the case by the evidence, and by the evidence alone. This virtually was an application to postpone the trial—certainly for eight months, probably for twelve, possibly for two years. There was evidently an intention to get the venue changed into Middlesex, so that the case might be tried in the Queen's Bench, and then it could not be tried for two years, for, to his knowledge, there were criminal cases now in that court which had been removed there by certiorari, and which had been standing there for trial for nearly two years. It appeared from the depositions that when Col. Baker arrived at Guildford to meet the charge, he said to a policeman, "I suppose that there will be no difficulty in settling this if I see the brother"—that is, that the case could be compromised, and this was an important ingredient in the case. There was an affidavit from Dr. Dickenson that he believed if the trial was postponed it would be injurious to his sister's prospects, and probably for her health, and on these grounds, he earnestly hoped that the application would be refused.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine said the idea of the young lady's character suffering from a postponement was wild, and as to her health, there was no ground for the suggestion. The application was for a postponement of the case until the next Assizes at Croydon, no doubt, it may be considered proper hereafter to remove the case from the county, that was a matter for ulterior consideration, and it

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ADAMS MEMOIRS.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Comprising portions of his Diary from 1795 to 1848. Edited by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Vol. IV. 8vo, pp. 533. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This volume of these valuable memoirs is remarkable, among other things, for containing the longest chapter that probably ever was published. It is, in fact, one tremendous chapter (the twelfth of the memoirs) of 533 pages. It records without a break, except those of dates and paragraphs, the details of the writer's life as Secretary of State for the United States from 1817 to 1820. The view which it presents of public affairs during that time is, on the whole, interesting, although too much space is given to the record of mere routine and detail, which does little toward helping us to form a clear notion of the tone of the times, or of the men who took a prominent part in public affairs. This is no fault of the writer; for we should never forget in reading these "memoirs," so called, that they are composed almost entirely of extracts from a diary in which the writer set down the minutest details of his official and private life, evidently for his own future reference. He was one of the most methodical of men as well as one of the most energetic. He laid out the business of his public and of his private life upon a carefully-arranged plan; and yet, with all his method and all his energy, he was, like many men of not inferior precision and strength of action, although of less note, not able to control his own time or to make affairs conform to his system. On the 31st of December, 1817, he remarked that the arrangement of his day during that month was the same as during the month before, but that the sitting of Congress, which began on Dec. 1, made the business of his office more pressing than before. Then the cold weather caused him to rise much later in the morning, (there were no furnaces and no gas in those times,) and besides dining out and spending evenings abroad made "late hours, idle habits, and waste of time." He seldom was able to reach his office before 1 or to leave it until 5; and he adds, what will be read with sympathy by many an overworked man, "my indispensable business runs in arrears, and sometimes crowds me almost to distraction." With all his vanity, or rather his egoism, there was a vein of unfeigned humility running through his character. On his birthday in the next year he records his gratitude to Divine Providence, and his "humiliation for weakness both of body and mind." "The day has been one," he adds, "of humble hope that supreme goodness and power will open to me an issue from the trial I am now undergoing, useful to my country and honorable to myself; above all, that till I die I may never suffer my integrity to depart from me." His aspiration in this last request was fulfilled. It is impossible to read this record of his daily life without acknowledging that the man was honest to the core. With regard to official correctness and honor, he not only had, but rigidly acted upon, principles that it would be well for us that all public men should adopt. It was at one time thought proper to recompense in some way a foreign minister who had borne his own expenses while *chargé d'affaires*, and the President directed that interest should be allowed him upon his salary until it was actually paid. But allowance of interest was contrary to the rules of the Treasury; "and therefore, as they have ways of masking everything there, P—— objected to it as interest, and wanted to allow it under the name of loss of exchange." "I refused this," he adds, "for in public affairs one of the strongest safeguards of integrity is to call things by their right names, and speak of them as they are." A truer maxim was never uttered, a sounder rule never adopted.

Another passage of self-appreciation we may be sure was honest, and almost if not quite equally sure that it was just. In the course of those critical comments upon literature which are scattered through the diary, he remarks upon a translation of the first and second *Alcibiades* of Plato, made by his wife. At the close he says: "The lessons of Socrates were lost upon Alcibiades; they were not entirely so upon me. Neither from them nor from the moral principles that I gathered from other sources have I derived all the benefit that I might have done. My conduct in life has been occasionally warped by the passions of my nature, by the frailty of my constitution, and by the weakness of my head and my heart. But it has always been my will, and generally my endeavor, to discharge all my duties in life to God, to my fellow-creatures, and to my own soul." This is a kind of self-testing by high standards which has too much gone out of fashion. Some may think that there is a slight taint of cant in it; and we all may smile at a man's deliberately confessing that his conduct has "occasionally" been warped by his passions. But there is no cant about it at all. It merely represents the high standard of morals and manners and self-control which obtained among the more cultivated classes of New-England in the writer's day, and which was maintained until the disappearance of the last generation.

Something of the same feeling in regard to mere intellectual experience appears in a passage in which he expresses dissatisfaction with himself because he "talked too much" at a dinner to which he was invited. He adds this criticism of himself, which all contemporary evidence confirms: "I never take a large share in the conversation without saying things which I afterward wish were unsaid. Yet, in the estimation of others, I pass off on the whole better when I talk freely than when silent and reserved. This sometimes stimulates me to talk more than is wise or proper, and to give to the conversation of mixed companies a tone of discussion which becomes irksome and tedious. Nor can I always (I did not this day) altogether avoid a dogmatical and peremptory tone and manner, always disgusting, and especially offensive in persons to whose age and situation others consider some deference due." Passages like this seem quite at variance with the accepted maxim that no man can know himself, the truth of which, by the way, is not quite indisputable on other grounds.

One record of his action in a personal matter we would not willingly pass by unnoticed. A certain Jenkins, a writing-master, called upon him with a sheet of texts and verses against dueling. With it he had a certificate from clergymen—we all know what it was—and he wanted Mr. Adams' signature. But J. Q. A. refused, and sent him off with some reasons "for declining generally to give certificates of recommendation." Mrs. Adams, who was present, thought he had treated the man harshly. His own comments upon the incident are interesting and instructive. He says: "I thought the man's anti-dueling sheet of Bible texts and prayers a device worse than useless—liable to the derision of scoffers, and utterly inadequate to prevent a single duel. To have recommended it would, with my opinions, have been to countenance an imposition upon the public. I felt it an impertinence in a man, a total stranger to me, to come and ask my certificate of recommendation to such mummery, and still more to open upon me a lecture of half an hour upon the duty of a man in high office to patronize and recommend ingenious persons like him. * * * The result is that I am a man of reserved, cold, austere, and forbidding manners; my political adversaries say a gloomy misanthrope, and my personal enemies an unsocial savage." But oh, that there were more of such unsocial savages among us!—men who would take the trouble to think of the effect of what they do, and with the pluck to say No!

Contrasting somewhat drolly with such traits as these, is the subtlety and craft of the man, which appears once in a while, and of which this incident is a good example. He took to the President the draft of a dispatch, which Mr. Monroe approved in the main, but questioned some of the expressions. He adds, "I knew he would," and that they were "inserted rather with the view that they should be finally rejected than retained. I have, indeed, found the expediency of introducing some such matter into every important draft, to absorb that portion of the objecting spirit which must find exercise upon something, and which, if alloy be not provided for it to cast off, is apt to fall upon the pure metal itself." This is delicious; and there can be no doubt as to the sagacity of the device. But suppose the superior officer to whom a paper so prepared was submitted were to take a fancy (as he easily might) to the very expressions which were put in to be stricken out! The result might be somewhat disastrous, and the engineer be "hoist with his own petard."

Probably the most important service rendered to the country by Mr. Adams during his direction of the Department of State was in the course of the acquisition of Florida, which was obtained for the United States in a great measure through his persistent efforts. In this matter he worked with his after-rival Gen. Jackson, whose bold military course in the then Spanish Peninsula he stoutly defended. He mentions the earnest desire that was felt at the time for this acquisition, and says justly that "the acknowledgment of a definite line of boundary to the South Sea forms a great epocha [the word was not then quite naturalized] in our history." After saying that the first proposal of it was his own, there having been no claim for it set forth either in the treaty with Great Britain or in the negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana, he adds: "I record the first assertion of this claim for the United States as my own, because it is known to be mine perhaps only to the members of the present Administration, and may, perhaps, be never known to the public—and if ever known, will be soon and easily forgotten." He was wrong in his surmise. It will ever be remembered as one of the most valuable and lasting benefits that he aided in conferring upon his countrymen in after-generations. True, it was sure to come at some time or other, but none the less do we owe a debt of gratitude to the man by whose foresight and persistent efforts it was obtained.

It is interesting to see in these memoirs how soon after the formation of our Government the inevitable struggle for power between Congress and the President began. Mr. Adams says in 1820: "One of the most remarkable features of what I am witnessing every day is the perpetual struggle in both houses of Congress to control the Executive—to make it dependent upon and subservient to them. They are continually attempting to encroach upon the powers and authorities of the President." This struggle, checked for a time by the strong will and great popularity of Jackson, has gone on until our own time, when, after another check under Lincoln during the war and by reason of the war, it was immediately resumed and led to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. It is inevitable that it should continue, with the probable result of a victory for Congress. The origin of the strife was what has been the cause of its continuance, the breaking down of party lines, and the substitution of personal for principled opposition. So it seems what was will ever be.

Thus early, too, did this penetrating observer see the general superiority of the Southern to the Northern statesmen. In the same year he recognizes "the superior ability of the slavery party," and says, "this much is certain, that it institutions are to be judged by their results in the composition of the councils of this Union, the slaveholders are much more ably represented than the simple freemen. With the exception of Rufus King, there is not in either house of Congress a member from the free States able to cope in powers of the mind with William Pinckney or James Barbour. In the House of Representatives the freemen have none to contend on equal terms with John Randolph or Clay." There can be no doubt that slavery itself furnished the means of overmatching freedom until the issue came up between the whole people of the free States and the whole people of the slave States. Then, by the support of the superior numbers and the equal devotion of the former to their cause, the Government proved too strong for slavery. Here we have in brief the *rationale* of the slavery struggle and the war of secession.

Of the remarkable man mentioned by Mr. Adams as one of the two most powerful members of the House—John Randolph—Mr. Adams gives a graphic, and for him, unusually humorous picture in the last pages of this volume. He went to hear him speak upon one of the Missouri slave questions, and thus records his impressions: "I heard him between three and four hours. His speech, as usual, had neither beginning, middle, nor end. Egotism. Virginian aristocracy, slave-scourging liberty, religion, literature, science, wit, fancy, generous feelings, and malignant passions constitute a chaos in his mind, from which nothing orderly can flow. The House was in Committee of the Whole, Cobb, of Georgia, in the Chair. Clay, the Speaker, twice called Randolph to order. The Chairman pronounced him not in order. He disputed the call and the decision as long as he could, and then, as if yielding, said he would try t'other tack. It was useless to call him to order; he can no more keep order than he can keep silence. It was past four when he sat down. Twenty yards of tape-worm had come from him, but there was an endless length left within." There probably does not exist a fairer or a more graphic description of this pest of the House and this scourge of liberty. We heartily wish that the writer had given us more such contemporaneous portraits, at the sacrifice of some of his record of dull daily routine.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Personal Reminiscences of O'Keefe, Kelly, and Taylor.* Bric-a-brac series. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*The Silent Witness.* Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

—*Savings Banks Reports.* Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.

—*Modern Art Education.* Boston: L. Prang & Co.

—*American Naturalist.* Salem, Mass.: Peabody Academy of Science.

—*Our Country.* New-York: Johnson, Wilson & Co.

—*Die Piccolomini.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Burlesque.* Treasure Trove series. Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

—*Songs of the Year.* Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

ADVENTUROUS BOYS.

The Bennington (Vt.) *Banner* relates the following: "A. B. Valentine, who has just erected a chimney, or 'stack,' over eighty feet in height, was astonished a few days since to see a boy waving his hat out of the top of it, and then drop the hat over the wall and watch its descent to the ground. Major Valentine immediately inquired into the matter, and found that his young son, Wells, aged nine years, and a son of Mr. M. K. Whitney, aged eleven years, were taking turns in climbing up the inside of the chimney and tossing their hats out of the top. Inside the 'stack' there are iron rods running across the wall on one side, about three feet apart, and the youngsters, in climbing up the dizzy height, must have swung from one to the other, catching by their knees. Mr. Valentine inquired of the boys how many times they had been up there. They said they had lost the exact tally, but it was about twenty times apiece."

LAW REPORTS.

TWEED'S LIS PENDENS.

THE MOTION TO REMOVE IT FROM PROPERTY ON BROADWAY HELD BY WILLIAM EDELSTON DENIED.

On the motion argued before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, a few days ago, to relieve from the effect of a notice of lis pendens, filed in the suit of the people against William M. Tweed, a piece of property on Broadway, standing in the name of William Edelston, a decision was rendered yesterday. Mr. Edelston claims to be the bona fide owner of the property, and says that Tweed has no interest therein, while on behalf of the people it is insisted that Tweed is the real equitable owner, and that his interest therein should be held to apply on any judgment which may be obtained against him. In denying the motion Judge Westbrook says:

The object of the lis pendens is to notify to the world that the plaintiff in an action makes some claim to the property covered by the notice. Its filing during the pendency of the action is a matter of right, and is designed to render the action effectual in case of a recovery. I do not see how, upon a motion, it can be summarily determined that the plaintiff has no claim upon the property which he alleges he has. The issue made in the action will determine it in conformity with the course of practice. Motion denied, but no costs are imposed, as the applicant had some reason to suppose that the application would not be opposed.

Baldwin vs. Crenshaw, &c.—Reference ordered. Opinion.

Saune vs. Saune. Referee's report confirmed and granting separation, &c.

Everhard vs. Everhard.—Referee's report and order filed, and confirming report and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

Isaacs vs. Isaacs.—Referee's report and order filed, and confirming Referee's report and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Chief Justice Monell.

Cohen vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge J. F. Daly.

Cantrell, by Guardian, &c., vs. Chamberlain.—Bail reduced to $1,500.

Berghaus vs. Lewis.—Sureties not sufficient.

New York Life Insurance Company vs. Glass et al.—Further proofs as to value of premises may be put in before Receiver is appointed. Opinion.

Fellows vs. Cook.—Motion to discharge attachment denied with $10 costs. Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
64—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.	186—Monyes vs. Comstock.
74—Stevens vs. Serra.	198—Jones vs. Cox.
109—Holdane vs. Mittnacht.	211—Levey vs. Dinkelspiel.
132—McCabe vs. Young.	215—Dexter, &c., vs. Norcross.
135—Clark vs. Bradstreet.	
147—Van Cott vs. Waddington.	216—Buchmeier vs. Lightbody, &c.
148—Holdane vs. Mittnacht.	217—Bandman vs. Smith, &c.
174—Matter of Masterson.	218—Fowler, &c., vs. Com. Warehouse Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Packenham, felonious assault and battery.	Caroline Bauer, grand larceny.
James Sullivan, John Connors, felonious assault and battery.	Kate Horn, grand larceny.
Thomas Taylor, felonious assault and battery.	Francis McGonigle, grand larceny.
Thomas Brady, John Arnold, Robert Harris, burglary.	Mary Humbart, grand larceny.
George Kennedy, burglary.	John Clark, grand larceny.
John Chirll, burglary.	Joseph D. Rosenbaum, forgery.
Thomas Crook, burglary.	Edward Langdon, forgery.
Samuel Van Duyn, burglary.	John McCarthy, Edward Miller, forgery.
Patrick Green, Thomas Lynch, burglary.	John Johnson, petit larceny.

UPHOLDING THE EXCISE LAW.

George Parkins, who was arrested in Excise Commissioner Stiner's recent raid on disorderly houses, was called up for trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor without license, at No. 143 Greene street. Assistant District Attorney Rollins and Commissioner Steiner appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Mitchell and McClelland. After a protracted consultation between counsel, Parkins pleaded guilty to a violation of the Excise law. Recorder Hackett said that the prisoner had been engaged in a very common offense against the law. As long as the Excise law remained on the statute book it should be respected. He did not, however, feel disposed to punish the prisoner severely, and would therefore only sentence him to thirty days' confinement in the City Prison and a fine of $100, with the assurance that on all future offenders brought before him and convicted of violations of the Excise he would impose the full penalty of the law.

A DISHONEST CLERK'S SENTENCE.

William G. Good, book-keeper in the employ of J. & J. Stuart, bankers, No. 33 Nassau street, was called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. The papers showed that while in the employ of Stuart & Co Good had embezzled the following sums of money: $1,214 65 on Dec. 5, 1874; $1,031 80 on April 13, 1875, and $240 in gold on another occasion. On being arraigned, the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. Recorder Hackett said he saw by a communication from Messrs. Stuart & Co. that they were anxious the prisoner should be dealt with leniently, or even that sentence should be suspended. They had made a charge against him, they said, in order to show him that he had committed a crime, and this object being accomplished, they were anxious that the mercy of the court should be shown him. This request, the Recorder said, he could not grant. The prisoner had been guilty of repeated acts of dishonesty while occupying a position of trust, and, if allowed to drift loose on the community now, would probably commence stealing again from somebody else. He felt it his duty to punish the prisoner, and would therefore sentence him to two years and six months in the State Prison, at hard labor.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

While Officer George T. Waller, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was taking John Duvals, in a drunken and disorderly condition to the station-house on Tuesday night, Duvals resisted him stoutly and stabbed him in the arm. Duvals was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday.

A car thief who gave the name of William Barns, of No. 38 Elizabeth street, attempted yesterday to pick the pocket of Titus Merrick, an employe of the Morgan Iron Works, while riding on a Second avenue car. He was seized by Merrick and given into custody. Justice Kasmire committed Burns for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Michael Daly, of No. 647 East Sixteenth street, the ruffian who so terribly beat his wife on Tuesday evening, was committed yesterday by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, to await the result of her injuries. She was so severely injured that her removal to Bellevue Hospital was necessary.

Timothy Ryan, whose photograph is in the rogues' gallery at Police Head-quarters, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of having stolen a diamond stud valued at $200 from William Vogel, while both were riding on the platform of a car on July 30. Ryan was held in default of $3,000 bail.

William Cooper, a Dane, sixty years old, keeper of a disorderly house in Oliver street, was, with fourteen women and eight men, arrested by Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, on Tuesday night. Yesterday morning all the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. Cooper was held for trial at the General Sessions in default of $500 bail, add his companions were sent to the Penitentiary for ten days.

On Tuesday afternoon Thomas Connaughton, aged twenty, of East Thirty-sixth street, and Andrew Bailey, aged twenty-three, of No. 666 Third avenue, entered the apartments of Dennis Larkin at No. 638 Second avenue, during the absence of the family, and stole jewelry and money amounting to $35. They were seen leaving the premises by a daughter of Mr. Larkin, who identified them yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court. Justice Kasmire committed the accused for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $2,000 bail each.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a gang of young burglars, consisting of Patrick Punch, aged fourteen, Samuel and Edward Morehead, aged respectively twelve and fourteen, and Michael and Robert Miller, also aged twelve and fourteen, were tried. The little thieves on July 30 broke into the blacksmith's shop of Dennis McCarthy, Nos. 312 and 314 Front street, stealing therefrom $25 worth of iron, which was found in their possession by a Police officer. The prisoners admitted their crime, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

CIGAR THIEVES DETECTED.

On Wednesday evening while Officer Farley, of the Eighth Precinct, was patroling his beat in the vicinity of Sullivan and Canal streets, he noticed two suspicious-looking characters carrying several boxes of cigars. On accosting them and demanding how the packages came into their possession they replied that they had purchased 1,000 cigars for a man who kept a store at the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets, but the officer discrediting their story, conveyed them to the station-house, from whence they were removed yesterday morning to the Washington Place Police Court. Thurber & Co. identified the cigars as their property, and preferred a complaint against the two men, who gave their names as Patrick Smith and Michael Kenney. Justice Wandell committed them in $500 each to answer.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A young woman, giving her name as Kittie Sontine, was committed yesterday morning, by Justice Wandell, on a charge of drunkenness and as a witness against a man named Edward Sontine, charged with larceny from her person. When removed to a cell she acted in a violent manner for upward of half an hour, and finally endeavored to put an end to her existence by attempting to hang herself with a garter. On being rescued by Court Officer Fielding she stated that she had been drinking with Sontine, and that on paying for the liquor the latter snatched her pocket-book containing $35. She wished to die because, having lost legitimate employment she did not desire to return to a life of shame.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Westbrook.

The People, &c., vs. Tweed, &c.—Motion denied. The object of the lis pendens is to notify the world that the plaintiff, in an action, makes some claim to the property covered by the notice. Its filing during the pendency of the action is a matter of right, and is designed to render the action effectual in case of a recovery. I do not see how, upon a motion, it can be summarily determined that the plaintiff has no claim upon the property which he alleges he has. The issue made in the action will determine it in conformity with the course of practice. Motion denied, but no costs are imposed, as the applicant had some reason to suppose that the application would not be opposed.

Baldwin vs. Crenshaw, &c.—Reference ordered. Opinion.

Saune vs. Saune. Referee's report confirmed and granting separation, &c.

Everhard vs. Everhard.—Referee's report and order filed, and confirming report and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

Isaacs vs. Isaacs.—Referee's report and order filed, and confirming Referee's report and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Chief Justice Monell.

Cohen vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge J. F. Daly.

Cantrell, by Guardian, &c., vs. Chamberlain.—Bail reduced to $1,500.

Berghaus vs. Lewis.—Sureties not sufficient.

New York Life Insurance Company vs. Glass et al.—Further proofs as to value of premises may be put in before Receiver is appointed. Opinion.

Fellows vs. Cook.—Motion to discharge attachment denied with $10 costs. Opinion.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY TWO ALAOYED COINS.

Juan G. D. de Villegas, a Cuban General, sold two doubloons to W. L. Marcy, a broker at No. 1 Wall street, for $35 20. After the sale had been made and Gen. Villegas had left the office, Mr. Marcy, who had not the proper means of testing the genuineness of the coins, sent them, it is alleged, by his boy, to another broker, who pronounced them to be alloyed to such an extent as not to be worth more than about $6 each. The matter was brought to the attention of Gen. Villegas, and he was requested to take back the doubloons and refund the amount paid him for them, which he declined to do, on the ground that they were not the same that he sold. Mr. Marcy made a complaint before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and the case was referred to a United States Commissioner, Justice Duffy having no jurisdiction to hear it. The General, with several of his Cuban friends, accompanied by his council, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, appeared before Commissioner Shields, but Mr. Marcy having stated that he did not believe that Gen. Villegas knew the character of the coins, or intended to defraud him, the Commissioner could not entertain the case. The matter will probably be amicably settled.

Josiah Carpenter, the Bible agent who was charged before Commissioner Shields with having opened a letter addressed to James Westell, his predecessor, has been discharged, the evidence showing that the letter had been opened under a misapprehension.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John McCarthy, charged with stealing a piece of cloth valued at $100 from John T. Volck, No. 458 Broadway, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Karl Hermann, aged fifteen years, who snatched a pocket-book containing $7 59 from Henrietta Lemken, of No. 202 South street, was committed to the House of Refuge. Charles T. Werner, who broke into the premises of Nicholas Meisner, No. 85 Ninth avenue, and stole a coat, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. A like sentence was imposed on John Reynolds for stealing a watch from the person of Griffin P. Lillis, of No. 432 West Twenty-sixth street, while the latter was asleep. One year in the Penitentiary was the punishment awarded to Michael Killian, who, on July 18, entered the store of Henry Siebert, No. 442 West Fortieth street and stole $2 50 in currency. Charles Edwards, alias James Meehan, who, on July 5, fired a loaded pistol at John Brady, of No. 233 Delancey street, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Andrew Miller and John McCarthy obtained from the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, on Jan. 7 and 30, the sums of $1,000 and $500, respectively, on two forged checks of Shappert & Schlacter, of No. 20 Second avenue, marked payable to cash. Miller pleaded guilty to forgery, and was remanded for sentence. Herbert N. Lathrop, a book-keeper in the employ of Adriance, Platt & Co., No. 165 Greenwich street, indicted for embezzling $470 90 from his employers, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence, at the request of his counsel, Algernon S. Sullivan, who wishes to submit affidavits bearing on the case.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The Boston *Journal* says: "It is not true that 'the Republicans of Massachusetts are likely to split this Fall on the temperance question.' There never was a more general disposition to await the action of the convention, and support whatever candidate may be selected, than there is this year. All talk of bolts and splits emanates from the extremists on both sides, who are destitute of a following; the temperance question will be suffered to rest right where it is; and the Republican Party will enter the campaign with a unanimity which will insure a complete recovery of its former prestige."

The Prohibitionists in New-Hampshire have called a State Convention to meet in Concord, Nov. 10. The State Committee has unanimously agreed upon the following declaration of principles: "We believe in the legal prohibition of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. We believe that no political party that is radically divided upon this question can make or enforce any law for the suppression of the importation, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquor. We believe that the Democratic and Republican Parties are so radically divided on this question as to make it impossible for either of them under their present organization to accomplish the object aimed at by us. We believe that all votes thrown for these parties, as at present organized and acting, are not only thrown away, but that they give just so much strength and encouragement to the liquor traffic. We believe that the only efficient way to preserve the present Prohibitory law upon our statute books, and to secure its enforcement, is to vote with the Prohibition Party. We will not nominate or sustain any candidates for office who do not most heartily and fully indorse and sustain the above statement of principles."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$15,000 N.J. C.1st c.107		200 Lake Shore.....	60⅜
100 Pacific Mail..b10.	38⅜	700 do.....s3.	60
200 Erie Railway.....	14⅜	700 do.....	60
300 Union Pacific....	71½	100 do.....c.	60
700 West. Union.....	81¼	100 do.....b3.	60
100 do.....s3.	81⅛	600 do.....s3.	59⅞
700 do.....s3.	81¼	400 North-western..	41½
100 do.....s5.	81¼	25 do.....	41¼
100 do.....c.	81⅛	600 do.....s3.	41½
500 Tol. & Wabash...	6½	100 North-w. Pref'd.c.	54⅝
100 St. Paul.....s3.	36⅜	200 do.....	54½
200 Ohio & Miss.....	19⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....	121¾	$100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....b.c.	116
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....	12 119¼	41,000 U. S. 6s, Currency.....	122⅜
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....	120⅝	15,000 do.....s3.	122½
2,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.....	116⅞	5,000 do.....c.	122⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, l. bs.	101¾	5 Fourth N. Bank..	101¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	54½	200 do.....	101¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	50½	5 Del. & H. Canal.	119⅞
20,000 Bos., M. & R. 1st.	24¼	100 Un. Pac...b.c.b3.	71⅜
500 Ches. & O. 1st, coup. on.....	40	100 do.....	71½
500 do.....	34	100 West. Un..b.c.s3.	81¼
2,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G.	87	200 do.....c.	81⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	102	100 do.....b3.	81⅜
30,000 C. & N. W. con. coup. G. bds...	88¼	200 do.....s3.	81⅜
4,000 do.....b.c.	88¼	300 Pac. Mail..b.c.	38⅜
40,000 do.....b.c.	88¼	400 do.....s10.	38⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	114	400 do.....	38⅞
5,000 Ohio & Miss. Con..S.F.b.c.	97	100 Mich. Con...b.c.	62¼
300 do.....	97	100 do.....	62
2,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G.	87	1900 L. S. & M. S. b.c.	59⅞
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	102	100 do.....b3.	59⅞
25,000 U. Pac. S. F. b.c.	96½	300 do.....s3.	59¾
13 Del. & H. Canal.	120	100 do.....	59¾
100 do.....b.c.	120	200 do.....s3.	59¾
100 A. & P. Tel...b.c.	19½	100 Erie Railway..b.c.	14⅞
2,000 do.....s3.	19½	100 Mich. Cen...b.c.	62¼
1500 W. U. Tel...b.c.	81¼	100 do.....	62¼
100 do.....s3.	81¼	100 Chic. & R. I. b.c.	105½
1100 do.....s3.	81⅛	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c.	36¼
100 do.....s3.	81⅛	100 C., M. & St. P. P. b.c.	59¾
600 do.....s3.	81	300 do.....	59¾
20 American Ex.....	57⅞	100 Chic. B. & Q.....	117
100 U. S. Express.....	42	100 Ohio & M...b.c.s3.	18¾
200 do.....b.c.	41½	100 At. & Pac. P. b.c.	11½
200 N.Y.C. & H.R.c.	104	100 do.....	11¼
300 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c.	44	100 do.....b3.	11¼
100 St. L., K.C. & N. b.c.	5	100 Alton & T. H. b.c.	6½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s.....	67½	100 N. Y. C. & H...b3.	104
18,000 Cen. Pac. L. G.	96¾	200 Union Pacific....	71½
4000 West. Union..s3.	81	200 Pittsburg.....	89¾
100 do.....b3.	81⅛	300 North-western...	41¼
2000 do.....	81	2 0 St. Paul Pref....	59½
100 Quick. Pref.....	21½	100 At. & Pacific....	11¼
100 Pac. Mail.....	38⅝	30 do.....	11
300 Lake Shore...s3.	59⅝	100 do.....	11¼
200 do.....	59⅝	100 Pacific R. of Mo.	45½
		26 Warren Railroad.	101

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The drowsy inactivity of the Stock Exchange continues undisturbed, and the business there to-day formed no exception to the uniform dullness which has pervaded the place for some time past, chiefly owing to the absence at the Summer resorts of the great majority of brokers and speculators and other habitues of the street. The transactions to-day, though somewhat more numerous than those of yesterday, are still only proportionate to the extreme dullness of the market, the entire sales aggregating only 36,267 shares. For the first time, the natural result of this continued want of inquiry for stocks was apparent in a decline, which, however, was only fractional in almost the entire list. The exception, which formed the only noteworthy feature of to-day's business, was a sharp depression in the shares of those Western railroads which have recently entered on a rivalry that must necessarily prove injurious to the companies concerned. Atlantic and Pacific preferred dropped from 13⅛ to 11, Missouri Pacific from 45 to 43½, and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern to 5. Kansas Pacific sold at 11. The remainder of the list declined ⅛@½ ₱ cent., except Union Pacific, which opened and closed at 71½.

The money market continues easy, and the supply of capital is very abundant. Call loans ruled at 1½@2 ₱ cent. throughout the day. Commercial bills are scarce, and discounts on prime names rule at 4 to 5½ ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices confirm the reports current in London yesterday afternoon and mentioned in this column this morning, regarding the failure of a London firm in the metal trade. The fallen house is that of Messrs. Shaw & Thompson, whose suspension was officially announced this afternoon, and whose liabilities are supposed to be about $700,000. Twenty-five thousand pounds bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. There was a quiet and steady market for British and American Government securities, Consols closing at 94⅜@94½ for money and 94½ for the account, old 1865s at 107¼@107⅜, 1867s at 108⅛@108⅜, 10-40s at 106¼@106½, and new 5s at 104¼@104½. Erie closed at 13⅝. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills was down to 1¾@1⅞, or ¾@⅝ ₱ cent. below the Bank rate. Money was obtainable at the Stock Exchange on Government securities at 1 ₱ cent. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm throughout the day at $4 87@$4 87¼ for bankers' long, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand sterling. Owing to the gold shipments to Europe to-day of $430,000 and the engagements amounting to $500,000 for to-morrow's steamers, the price of gold advanced from 113⅞ to 114¼, reacting to 114 at the close. The rates for cash gold were 1, 1½, 2, and 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and 1-61 ₱ diem for use.

Government bonds were firm and higher, in sympathy with gold, but presented no especially noticeable feature. Railroad mortgages were in good demand at full prices, especially the Pacific issues and Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds. In State bonds, Tennessee 6s, old, advanced ½, new series ⅜, and Missouri long bonds ¼ ₱ cent., to 51½, 50½, and 101¾ respectively.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1875.

Gold receipts	$401,611 97
Gold payments	1,189,495 12
Gold balance	34,605,834 77
Currency receipts	739,866 89
Currency payments	1,155,374 89
Currency balance	59,824,197 82
Customs	396,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	3,010,900 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 11.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	114	114
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116¾	116⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅝	120¾
Bills on London, 60 ds	$4 87@$4 87¼	$4 87@$4 87¼
New-York Central	104¼	104
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	105½
Pacific Mail	38⅞	38⅝
St. Paul Common	36½	36¼
St. Paul Preferred	60	59⅝
Western Union	81½	81
Union Pacific	71¾	71½
Lake Shore	60¼	59⅝
Toledo and Wabash	6½	6½
North-western Common	41½	41¼
North-western Preferred	54⅜	54⅜
Del., Lackawanna and Western	120	120
New-Jersey Central	109⅝	109⅝
Panama	130	130
Erie	14⅝	14⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	19¼	18⅜
C. C. and Indiana Central	4½	4½
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A BUNCH OF BERRIES—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

At the moment when Gov. TILDEN is seeking to manufacture political capital for himself and his party by the ancient expedient of "swinging round the circle," the Republican State Committee opens the campaign of the year by calling the State Convention at a much earlier day than usual, and fixing upon the most convenient place which could be chosen in the whole State. The meeting of the committee yesterday was animated by a spirit of harmony and earnestness which promises well, and the reports which came to it from all parts of the State were most encouraging. The vast difference which has been found since the last election between Democratic promise and performance has given the Republicans an opportunity which should not be neglected. By the selection of suitable candidates and an earnest canvass, they can redeem the State this year; and, by securing the Legislature, prevent the Democrats from arranging the Assembly districts for the next ten years to suit their interests. The control of the Legislature is the most important stake in the coming election, and the Republicans should make certain of it by proper nominations and hard work.

The selection of Saratoga as the place of meeting for the Republican State Convention is one of the happiest that could have been made. Everybody goes there, and the day fixed is not so late but that all the world and his wife will still be visible for the benefit of benighted politicians. Hundreds of persons will be tempted to go to a convention at Saratoga who would not go anywhere else. The hotels are good, and the waters may have a beneficial effect upon some of our worthy fellow-laborers in the vineyard of knowledge. Even the newspaper writer may feel that for once he may take a little holiday without pangs of conscience concerning neglect of duty. Saratoga, then, is a good choice; the time is good; and a good beginning often leads to a good ending. So that the State Committee need not go to REUBEN FENTON or JOHNNY COCHRANE for approval on these points.

Some of our beloved friends, the Democratic papers, wonder what the Republicans will do if it is discovered that Republican officials have been involved in canal frauds. They need not be in doubt for a single moment. Republicans will do their best to bring the guilty men to punishment. They will not wait until an outraged public opinion threatens to rise against them for shielding the offenders—as Tammany did in relation to the Tweed Ring between 1869 and 1871. Nor will the Republican leaders act publicly with the guilty persons, as Mr. TILDEN did with TWEED long after the Boss had been charged with defrauding the City. We shall set our antagonists a good example in this matter—as in most others.

It appears that the affairs of Messrs. COLLIE & CO. were in a state when they failed which no amount of recklessness or mismanagement could easily have made worse. They owe within a fraction of £2,000,000, and their assets amount to £250,000. There are some possible assets beyond, consisting of a claim for cotton burned in South Carolina, and "a claim on the United States Government, subject to appeal and law charges." Why not have put their claim on this Government at $10,000,000 at once, and then declared their assets equal to their liabilities? The creditors are not likely to get anything after all costs are paid, but what of that? The COLLIES had a good time of it while the bubble lasted, each of them having drawn for personal expenses at the rate of £10,000 a year.

The conduct of Mr. DISRAELI in originally proposing to postpone the consideration of the "Merchant Shipping Bill" has been so foolishly and so ignorantly misrepresented, that we dare say our readers who take an interest in the question will be glad to read what Mr. DISRAELI himself has to say on the subject. We therefore quote the speech which he made in the House of Commons. The simple truth appears to be that time was running short, and that no one realized how deep was the interest which Mr. PLIMSOLL had succeeded in awakening in behalf of the sailor. And this mistake was all the more natural seeing that, although Mr. PLIMSOLL has been at work for years, no popular enthusiasm has been aroused on his side until now. As usual, the people of England are prepared to wreak on the head of anybody who comes first the consequences of a neglect of duty of which they are now heartily ashamed.

Mr. DISRAELI evidently lost no time in tacking when he found which way the breath of public opinion was blowing. The new bill brought in by the Government, for preventing unseaworthy ships from being sent to sea, is acknowledged by all to be very stringent in its provisions—so stringent that some careful newspapers, like the *Economist*, seem to regard with uneasiness. The Board of Trade has the authority to appoint agents in any and every port, and these agents will have the power of absolutely prohibiting any ship from putting to sea. "There is," says the *Saturday Review*, "to be an unspecified number of unspecified persons, each of whom can say to the owner of any ship that she is not to sail." Better that than the present system; but, after all, the "unspecified persons" are to act under the orders of a responsible and important department of the Government—the Board of Trade. They are less likely to do injury to ship-owners than ship-owners are to take advantage of the hitherto defenseless sailors.

It has been stated that the "deadlock" in the Board of Aldermen has been broken, and that at to-day's meeting a three-fourths vote will be secured for the passage of the resolution authorizing the issue of half a million of bonds to provide new watermains. We have no means of knowing what amount of truth there may be in this statement, but it is obvious that after the stand taken by the Republican Aldermen on this question, some special reason will be looked for to justify a change of mind on the part of the minority. There can be no dispute about the shameful inadequacy of the water supply in the Murray Hill and other similarly-situated districts of the City. But there is not the slightest guarantee that the half million now demanded will not be expended as several millions which have preceded it have been, without effecting any improvement in this portion of the local water system. The only point about which there is any certainty is that the appropriation is to be used for performing by "day's work" what could be done by contract at one-fourth of the price.

UNPROMISING REFORM.

A French Administration already passed into history was known as the "Government of Combat." The same title will fit the present Administration of New-York City, only with this difference, that while the bellicose French Cabinet was organized to fight against the foreign foe, our Municipal rulers are chiefly distinguished by their fondness for fighting with each other. There is internal warfare of a not very reputable kind in the Police Board; there are interminable internecine feuds in the Park Department; there is a chronic misunderstanding in the Fire Department, in which the majority of the board labor under the disadvantage of not being quite sure when they get up in the morning whether they are entering on the last day of their official existence. The members of the Dock Commission keep their quarrels as they do any evidences of their activity pretty much to themselves, though their mutual dislikes are decidedly more active than is their executive ability. The Tax Commissioners are not exactly a circle of brethren dwelling together in unity, and if the Commissioners of Charities can claim that distinction, it is solely in virtue of the unanimity with which they agree to work together in Tammany harness. The squabbles of the Mayor and Controller are sufficiently notorious, and are fairly typical of the kind of influences which are at work to keep the local Government in a state of chronic uproar. Tammany Hall has declared war upon every official and every department that refuses to do its bidding, and the only prospect of peace which presents itself is absolute submission all round to the behests of JOHN KELLY.

There are people disposed to accept even that alternative as a relief from the endless wrangling of public officials, and as a chance of fixing the responsibility for the misgovernment which exists through it all, on somebody's shoulders. But, admitting that the remedy would not prove worse than the disease, what security is there that this would be anything more than a temporary solution of the difficulty? It is quite an open question whether Mr. KELLY is at the head or the tail of the Democratic voters of the City, and, unfortunately, the future of the City is as much in the control of the Democratic masses as ever it was. That fact is not a very encouraging one either for the practical man of business or the abstract reasoner about the beauties of universal suffrage. But we must take it as we find it, and admit that its existence lends a good deal of public interest to the question of whether JOHN MORRISSEY or JOHN KELLY is the stronger Democratic leader. It is hardly worth while to discuss the question with reference to the moral qualities of these distinguished patriots. When MORRISSEY is twitted with making his money by methods not approved by the laws of the State of New-York, it is fairly open to him to reply that KELLY'S money was made in flagrant disregard of the statutes regulating the emoluments of the Sheriff, and by a system which has been stamped by respectable authority as one of collusive fraud upon the public Treasury. When Mayor WICKHAM calls MORRISSEY a professional gambler, he can hardly be said to have the best of the controversy when he lays himself open to the retort that he has himself been a patron of gambling.

The personal controversies which agitate local Democratic circles have at least the good effect of reminding the people that there can be no question about the exceeding blackness of the Tammany pot, whatever may be said about the color of the anti-Tammany kettle. The same men who worked the primaries for TWEED constitute the backbone of Tammany Hall to-day. We have some of his personal associates in the Board of Aldermen, a former Secretary of his on the District Court bench, and a host of his old stipendiaries in the Department of Public Works and around the courts. "Col." FELLOWS, who was last heard of defending the Master Thief after his indictment, before a sympathizing crowd on the Tweed plaza, is said to be about to return to public life in the capacity of Corporation Attorney. Should the "Boss" succeed in being let out on bail and make up his mind to go "into politics" again, he will find plenty of the old instruments ready at hand, and a firmly-fixed belief in the minds of thousands of Democratic voters that the affairs of the City have never been conducted in the interests of the laboring man since his involuntary retirement from the position of dictator.

Thoughtful people begin to appreciate how deep was the demoralization of Tweed misrule when they look back over the years of discouraging toil which have been spent in trying to uproot the system which he perfected. They may even have gone a little further, and come to the conclusion that TWEED was as much the outcome as the author of the system, and that the same influences of ignorance, vice, and knavish greed are at work to develop in due season another such master of the art of public plunder. Now, as ever, the centre of all such influences is Tammany Hall, and until that organization is broken up there will always be a certain guarantee for their ultimate success. Tammany's instruments may vary, its purposes never do. A bumptious and ignorant Mayor does its work as effectually in gratifying his small personal animosities and affecting a magnificent disregard for the details of administration, as does a cashiered General in bungling over enterprises which he knows nothing about, or the wordy warrior who fights his battles in the Police Board over again to gratify an admiring circle of interviewers. Tiresome as are the squabbles of our Municipal officers, it would, on the whole, be a hazardous experiment to terminate them by letting Tammany Hall secure order by having its own way in everything. At least, it is worth while trying the other alternative of securing both honest and harmonious government by getting rid of Tammany Hall altogether.

A STUDY OF THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

We publish this morning an abstract of a long report made to the House of Commons by a special committee appointed to investigate the negotiation of foreign loans on the London money market. It presents a picture of events which is interesting and instructive, but far from encouraging to those who would like to think well of human nature. The report describes in detail the circumstances attending the placing of some half-dozen loans to the Governments of Central America, and one or two to Paraguay, which disclose an amount of greed and duplicity on the one hand, and of reckless credulity on the other, that seem almost incredible. Poverty-stricken, bankrupt, disorganized, turbulent little States, in the centre of a half-wild country, settled by a race notoriously treacherous and lazy, are able to coax millions of dollars out of the pockets of the capitalists of the shrewdest and most conservative business community in the world. At the same time, bankers and brokers, in a country where financial honor is certainly highly valued, and where the law is peculiarly careful to punish violations of that honor, fleece both borrowers and lenders in the most unmerciful manner.

Take, for instance, the loans made to the State of Honduras from 1867 to 1870, inclusive. These were managed mainly by Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT—the well-known Erie speculators—and by one CHARLES LEFEVRE, the former being the ostensible contractors, the latter the agent for pocketing secret gains, while the accomplice of both was one DON CARLOS GUTIERREZ, the "Minister Plenipotentiary" of the Republic of Honduras. This precious trio managed in the course of four years to float loans of the nominal amount of over $35,000,000, and to pocket in cash something over five millions. They bought and sold the bonds among themselves; they used the proceeds of *bond fide* subscriptions to "rig" the market; they purchased timber in Honduras and shipped it to London, pretending that it was from the forests hypothecated to pay interest; they made "drawings" of bonds to be paid, and paid them out of the proceeds of the loan, actually taking as their own the principal and interest of such bonds as were unsold and happened to be drawn; they made their clerks "trustees" of the loan, and paid them some $50,000 for fourteen months' services, which consisted in the "trustees" allowing their employers to take as much money out of the proceeds as they chose.

The loans negotiated in this manner were ostensibly for the completion of a railroad across Honduras, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—some 226 miles. Only fifty-three miles of the line were ever built. As the money gradually ceased to come in, the Spanish adventurer in London and his German and French associates conceived the novel project of building a "ship railway," or rather of borrowing $75,000,000 for that professed purpose. The tonnage around Cape Horn, the prospectus announced, was sixteen million tons from Great Britain alone, (it is really one-tenth of that amount,) and the Republic proposed to take these ships by rail with their cargoes overland from sea to sea, saving some ten thousand miles of sailing. How could such a business fail to pay? But the public did not rise to this bait, and the loan was "withdrawn" to "wait a more favorable opportunity." Yet for this preposterous scheme, the London newspapers quoted the scrip at 1½ to 1⅞ premium during the interval that it was before the public.

A loan to Santo Domingo, in which the Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT were associated with J. S. MORGAN & Co. and MORTON, ROSE & Co., was so contrived that some $1,600,000 was got from the public in cash. Of this, not more than $250,000 ever reached the Government, and then BAEZ, finding the loan an embarrassment in the negotiations with the United States, at that time pending, promptly repudiated the debt, and the amount received by the lenders is sententiously set down by the committee in a column by itself as "nothing."

The little State of Costa Rica put a loan on the market in 1872 which brought in cash over $1,000,000. Of this, some $6,000,000 was used in buying the bonds to create a market; some half million was expended in commissions, and another half million was given secretly to a firm of bankers, ERLANGER & Co., as a *douceur*. Nothing has been paid in interest since the first year.

In 1871 Paraguay also obtained a loan, which created a debt of $5,000,000, and netted to the Government some $2,000,000. The financial agents, of whom the notorious ALBERT GRANT was one, got at least a half million; the lenders received interest and sinking fund for two years out of the proceeds of the loan, and then—nothing.

It is, of course, very easy to see that the negotiators of these loans were swindlers, directly and indirectly; but it is just as easy to see that the lenders were little better than financial geese who presented themselves voluntarily to be plucked. Not one of the loans we have alluded to rested on security which, offered by an individual, would have got him credit for a night's lodging. The contracting parties had neither capital, nor reputation, nor actual assets, and the engagements they assumed were so onerous that *prima facie* they could not have intended to pay, for they must have known that they never could pay. Every indication of peril that a man of ordinary prudence could require existed to warn capitalists to keep the money thus asked for in their pockets. Old-fashioned business men used, if we remember rightly, to go on the principle of not lending unless a borrower was known to be good. They reversed the legal presumption and regarded a borrower as unsafe until he was proved safe. But the dupes of BISCHOFFSHEIM and ALBERT GRANT and the rest of them seemed to have felt themselves bound to believe a borrower able to repay five dollars for four, with interest at from thirteen per cent. to twenty per cent., until they had lost their money. There is talk of protecting this class by legislation, but we imagine that if their own experience has not given them all the protection they need, it would be useless to try by law to give them any more or better.

OUR CHILDREN IN WINTER.

Those of us who happen to have "given hostages to fortune," like GOLDSMITH'S Vicar, are probably looking forward to the time of year when it will be possible once more to have our children round us again in the City. The Summer season is not generally a particularly pleasant one for *paterfamilias*. He has to go on with his usual work, and to retire at night to a lonely house, where the prattle and laughter of children are no longer heard, and where the only surprise which awaits him is a fresh crop of bills. While the children are away in the country doing well, he makes up his mind to put up with the inconveniences of his own lot, but it is a pity that the expectation of seeing them again in their own home should be marred by the constant fear of their falling sick.

Whatever may be the cause, it cannot be denied that it is a hard matter to bring up a family of young children in this City. If there are three or four in the family, it is very seldom that they are all well at the same time. Is it through deficient means of exercise, or the severity of the climate? There are mothers who boast that they send their children out every day throughout the Winter, rain or shine; but there are others who have tried that plan, and have found that the "hardening" process does not always answer. The children cannot stand it. Some do—but many lives have been lost in the experiment, and many more have been placed in jeopardy. We have known of cases where the other extreme was resorted to—the children rarely being sent out of the house from the beginning to the end of the Winter. That, also, cannot fail to work badly. The truth is that parents who are anxious to see their children grow up healthy and strong—and who among us is not?—scarcely know what to do. Last Winter we had snow-storms right into the month of May, and diphtheria or scarlet-fever—the two diseases which now cause so much havoc among children—were always waiting at the door. Do what one may, it is difficult to keep the doctor out of the house. Not that one wishes to exclude him altogether, for he is generally a very kind-hearted and genial gentleman, ready to do all that man can do to lighten sorrow and relieve suffering. But we believe that most of our readers will agree with us in thinking that his face is most welcome when he has not been summoned to pay a professional visit.

That children must pass through a certain number of diseases before they grow up seems to be admitted as a general law; and yet we look forward to the time when the poor little youngsters will find the entrance to life beset by fewer enemies. There was a day when it was acknowledged that scarcely anyone could hope to escape an attack of small-pox, but Dr. JENNER providentially found the means of preventing that. We still hope that scarlet fever will be the subject of some equally beneficent discovery. In the meantime our schools in Winter too often serve as propagators of that terrible disease—for terrible it is everywhere, and nowhere more so than in this country, where children are killed by the thousand by it, or left injured and maimed for life. Is it possible that medical science has come to an end of its resources with regard to this malady? Not very much can be done oftentimes by way of cure; can nothing whatever be done by way of prevention? As for diphtheria, it is a disease which man himself has originated by the most reckless disregard of the most obvious sanitary laws. It is now always present in the City, and the thought of Winter is darkened by the dread of that fell destroyer. Moreover, a low, malarious sort of fever has been strangely prevalent in the City during the last few seasons, striking at the children of the rich and poor alike. It may even be doubted whether the great place of recreation for our children—the Central Park—has not done its share toward spreading this malady. If the children are not actually sick, they are seldom in good health. They are pale and thin, their food seems to do them no good, and every now and then there is a breakdown, and the doctor's buggy is once more seen at the door.

Is there no way of guarding against these evils of our modern life? Some experienced mother or grandmother may know of one; and she would render a great service to her species by pointing it out. Little do children know or care after they have grown up what sleepless nights, what cruel anxieties, what anguish of heart, their parents have suffered on their account. Nor should we wish them to know it, perhaps, if only we could place them fairly on the road of life with a sound mind in a sound body. And how can we best go to work to accomplish that result?

A DIFFERENCE.

The continued decrease in immigration recalls the fact that there is, under the laws of this country, a class of advantages for the hard-working people of Europe which has not hitherto been placed before them with sufficient prominence. The laws of debtor and creditor have been the ruin of many honest men in England. Volumes of light literature have made familiar to most readers the cruelties and injustice that used to be perpetrated in the old debtor prisons. Long after those prisons were nominally abolished, a system only a little less impolitic was retained. A writ, or summons, having been served upon a debtor, the creditor could, after eight days, if no return were made, forthwith arrest him, and detain him in prison until the debt was satisfied. An honest man would not defend an action for a claim which he knew to be justly due, but to avoid imprisonment, or to escape from jail after arrest, many have been driven to take refuge in the Bankruptcy Court. There was no other resource for a man who had not the money immediately at hand to pay the demands of the creditor and his lawyers. Once in bankruptcy, although under more just treatment it would have been perfectly unnecessary, he and his family were ruined. Everything except the clothes on their backs was taken from them for the creditors. Although it was frequently alleged that there was no right on the part of the court to seize all the wearing apparel of the bankrupt and his family, the right to do so was invariably taken by the officers of the court, and the bankrupt was left to recover the property as best he could, the court officials well knowing that he could not do it at all. Nor was this all. Between the date of his insolvency and its termination by an order of discharge, the bankrupt was not allowed to earn any money. As his own support and that of his family were necessary, this theory was not always acted upon, but there have been many instances where bankrupts have been obliged to give up a portion of their earnings during that interval. If the creditors gained any advantage under this system there would have been some apology for it. But they invariably suffered. Estates which before bankruptcy would have paid in full if creditors had exercised any patience, and which after bankruptcy would have paid a good dividend under careful management, frequently yielded nothing whatever beyond the court expenses and lawyers' costs. Thus the debtor lost all and the creditor gained nothing.

In some measure, so far as facility of arrest is concerned, this system has been recently amended. But while lawyers and law-makers and others in England tell us that the barbarous custom of imprisonment for debt has been finally abolished, it is none the less true that last year no less than 4,000 persons in England were imprisoned for debt. It is done under a legal quibble, but that is no comfort to the poor debtor. A judgment being obtained, the court makes an order for payment. The debtor's goods will be sold under that order to the last of his earthly possessions; or if he have no goods and does not pay, he is arrested at the discretion of the court, which is generally unfavorable, and imprisoned for a month, "for contempt." This process may be repeated without limit. The imprisonment does not nullify the debt, although by depriving the debtor of everything he possesses and of the means of getting employment, it may prevent him from ever being able to pay it.

Our own system is not perfect, but it is at least more just and merciful than that. If it allows some fraudulent acts to be committed with impunity, it does not bring ruin upon every man whom misfortune or any other circumstance has placed in the position of a debtor. The English law is the more unjust because it affects chiefly small debtors, and therefore falls most heavily upon poor people. Debtors for large amounts are not reached by it. It is most severe upon the working man, and, by way of contrast to it, the working man who is subject to such laws should know the protection which all the States of the American Union offer to him under similar circumstances. We doubt much if any of the emigrants who leave Liverpool know that if they come to New-York a homestead to the value of $1,000, besides books, furniture, tools, stock, provisions, wearing apparel, and other articles, up to a stated value, are exempt from levy and sale under any execution. Or that if, choosing the South, they should desire to devote themselves, say to sheep-growing in Texas, a similar exemption would secure to them two hundred acres of land, or city lots to the value of $5,000, besides all furniture, implements of husbandry, tools, books, stock, provisions, harness, wearing apparel, &c. Some of the State laws in this particular are more liberal than others. We have only selected two examples at hazard. But in all the States there is some protection of this kind. No man, however unfortunate, if he be simply honest, need be ruined. However heavy his debts, the law always allows him the means to make a fresh start. He is never stripped of everything, and, with his family, turned adrift or imprisoned, as in England, merely for being poor. To a man who is fighting his way up in the world this is no small advantage, and if the exemptions of the several States to which we have alluded were made widely known among the working population of Great Britain, we believe they would be found to be an attraction of considerable value. It would be one, too, where the British colonies could not compete. In Canada the laws are even more harsh than in England, but in all the parent system has been followed in some form or other, and imprisonment is the law in most of them. In this particular no country offers such advantages to the intending emigrant as the United States.

OBITUARY.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Ex-Gov. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, died yesterday morning at Congress Hall, Saratoga, from organic disease of the heart. He was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, Sept. 5, 1804. He was educated for the law, but becoming interested in politics, at the age of twenty-nine he entered public life as a member of the lower branch of the North Carolina Legislature, of which body he was subsequently elected Speaker, in 1840, after having served several terms. In 1841 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1845, as a public compliment to the conscientious discharge of his duty while Senator, he was elected Governor of North Carolina, which office he held until 1849. On Mr. Fillmore's accession to the Presidency he appointed Mr. Granam Secretary of the Navy, where the latter, during the exciting period of Fillmore's Administration, won for himself general public approbation and esteem. The position of Secretary he held until 1852, when, having received the Whig nomination for the Vice Presidency, he resigned to become a candidate on the Scott ticket. During the final year of the rebellion he filled the office of Senator in the Confederate Congress, and a year later was chosen delegate to the Union Convention held in Philadelphia. He died in a ripe old age. Mr. Graham went to Saratoga about three weeks since, and had been sick four days.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say a few words in reply to Senator Bogy's letter on the currency, published in to-day's TIMES.

The Senator's plan of resumption is that Congress shall declare Government duties to be payable in either coin or greenbacks, at the option of the importer. This he regards as the only road to specie payments. It is no road at all. It is clear that the importer would choose to pay in greenbacks, if he were left the option; then there would be no gold accumulated by the Government, and it would be forced to go into the market and buy gold to pay the interest on the funded debt, much of which is held by foreign capitalists. The premium then would rise higher and the greenbacks would be worth far less than they now are, and gold would flow away faster to the countries where it is used as a circulating medium. Mr. Greeley's plan was simpler, namely, that the way to resume was to resume.

It is not the amount of paper money that would restore prosperity to the industries of the country; neither inflation nor contraction will do that. It is the irredeemable character of our money that creates such uncertainty that great enterprises cannot find capital to advance with. It is not that the Government is not able to pay; it is because it makes the greenbacks a deferred debt, paying nothing thereon as interest or principal, and giving all other forms of debt preference over them, which makes the circulating medium of less worth than gold or an interest-bearing bond.

The great mistake in our finances is, in my humble opinion, the funding of our national debt in large amounts through foreign capitalists. Our debt should have been kept in the hands of our own people; the evidences of that debt should be our circulating medium. Instead of the present greenback we should have some such a currency as the compound-interest notes with which the army was paid in 1862; these notes to be of all denominations, and convertible into coin in some specific manner. In other words, Congress should provide for the gradual substitution of the present interest-bearing bonds by other bonds bearing interest and convenient for currency. These would take the place of "greenbacks," would draw our foreign bonds back home, would stop the flow of gold abroad to pay interest thereon, and would distribute that much gold among our own citizens, who would soon begin to use it in their business transactions. Business would be stimulated, and the industries of our country would revive.

This it seems to me would be more sensible and practical than any "general orders" declaring paper money to be the same as gold, and it seems that there ought to be men in Congress who could elaborate and perfect such a plan to bring about specie payments. W. R. M.

NEWTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1875.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE NINTH ANNUAL REUNION TO BE HELD IN UTICA—ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The local committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland today issued the following address:

LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1875.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland:

The ninth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at the Opera-house, Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of September next. The society includes every officer and soldier who has at any time served with honor in the Army or Department of the Cumberland. It has for its objects the perpetuation of the memory of the fortunes and achievements of that Army, and the promotion of a fraternal feeling and friendship among all the men, officers and soldiers, who served in it. The members of the society and those who served with them in the field are earnestly requested to attend this reunion and join in its festivities. A cordial invitation is also extended to the members of other Army societies to attend and participate with this society in the formation of new friendships and the renewal of the old. No pains will be spared to make this reunion the most successful and pleasant, and to this end every effort will be made by those having charge of its arrangements. The people of Utica will extend a cordial welcome to all who shall attend. Arrangements are being rapidly perfected with the principal railroad companies to furnish tickets to those wishing to attend the reunion at reduced rates. Timely notice of the reduction in fares and the companies making them will be given. During the meeting the head-quarters will be at Bagg's Hotel. Members of the society are requested to advise us at their earliest convenience of their intention to be present. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, William H. Bright, Utica, N. Y.

W. C. SQUIRE,
EDWIN HUTCHINSON,
W. H. BRIGHT,
Local Executive Committee.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 11.—A national temperance conference was begun here to-day. At 9 o'clock there was a preliminary prayer-meeting. About 2,000 persons were present, most of them women. Rev. T. T. Tasker prayed for a revival of interest in the temperance cause. The first regular meeting was held in the same place from 10 to 12 o'clock. A large part of the assembly, however, was made up of the Summer sojourners at Ocean Grove and Ashbury Park, of whom there are now fully 6,000. Mr. James Beach, of Lancaster, Penn., President of the Pennsylvania Temperance Union, presided. He made a brief address, in which he commended the crusade by the Ohio women against the rum-sellers, and advised a more general and effective organization throughout the country for temperance work. An address was next made by Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Philadelphia, who demanded the absence of wine from the communion-table.

Early in the afternoon a children's meeting was held, under the direction of Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago; and later Mr. Neal Dow, the famous Maine temperance orator, made a speech. He urged the necessity, reasonableness, righteousness, and success of prohibitory laws, occupying nearly two hours.

ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Charles Curtis, a young man formerly connected with the railroad telegraphic department in this city, but recently employed as cashier by the Pullman Palace Car Company at Cincinnati, was arrested here yesterday on the charge of embezzling the funds of the company to the amount of $1,400 or $1,500. He was arrested at the instance of R. P. Frink, the auditor of the company, and will be held until the authorities of Cincinnati come on. He stood high in the estimation of the community.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AT DETROIT, MICH. — HISTORICAL GLANCE AT DETROIT AND THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science met in this city, at Clark's Opera-house, this morning, with Prof. J. E. Hillyard, in the chair. The proceedings were opened by prayer, after which ex-Judge Charles J. Walker, now one of the Professors in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, welcomed the guests of the city in a speech, in which he called attention to the fact that Detroit was founded in the same year as Philadelphia, and said that it is less than forty years since Michigan became a sovereign State, and yet, we claim that we have not for half a century, been drawing the population and culture of the Old World in vain. In this centennial period it may not be inappropriate to recall to your memory the actual condition of this territory. A hundred years ago to-day there was not a settlement of English origin within the whole territory. The entire population did not probably exceed 5,000 at the close of the old French and Indian war in 1763. That resulted in the conquest of Canada by Great Britain, and a surrender of this whole region as far west as the Mississippi to British control. There was probably a French population of about 10,000, but so deeply dissatisfied were they at the change that they in large numbers emigrated to the Lower Mississippi, which was still under French control. In 1764 Laclede founded St. Louis, and many went thither. So great was this change that the Detroit settlement was reduced from a population of 2,500 to about 800, and Kaskaskia from 1,500 or 2,000 to about 500. At this time—1775—Detroit, the most important town, occupied about three acres upon the bank of the river, inclosed by pickets, from fifteen to twenty-five feet high, which were pierced by four gates, defended by block houses and four guns. It was traversed by narrow streets or alleys, from ten to sixteen feet in width. There were from eighty to 100 dwellings, all of logs, except the house of the Commandant. It contained a population of from 300 to 400.

Prof. Walker then sketched the history of Detroit, and incidentally of the whole North-west Territory, up to the present day, concluding his address with a warm welcome to all visitors.

President Hillyard responded in a cordial manner, and especially referred to the educational system of Michigan as one of the most perfect in the world.

Some routine business was transacted, and then the Secretary announced the death of the following members: John E. Gavitt, of New-York City; Dr. Thurman C. Hillyard, Joseph Winlock, Director of the Harvard Observatory; Sir William Logan, of the Canadian Coast Survey; Prof. Jeffries Wyman, an old and distinguished member, and William E. Whitman, who reunited with the association at its last meeting. Seventy-six gentlemen were next elected Fellows of the association, each one chosen being noted for his scientific achievements. The remainder of the morning session was of a business character.

The afternoon was devoted to section reports and the evening to social enjoyment. The arrangements for the entertainment of the ladies and gentlemen of the association are perfect in all respects.

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIGANDS.

ROBBERIES RECENTLY COMMITTED—ORIGINAL BLACK-MAIL LEVIED—LETTER OF THE SCOUNDRELS TO THEIR INTENDED VICTIM.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 10.—The brigands have commenced work in this vicinity. Last Friday night they entered the residence of Mr. Thomas H. Bedell, on the Creek road, during a thunder-storm, and stole a clock, a sofa-bottom rocking-chair, fancy ornaments from the mantels, silver napkin rings, a silver cake basket, and other things. They also cut all the tassels from the curtains and left a note behind demanding $500 to be left at a place they would specify or they would destroy all the buildings on the place. Yesterday morning Mr. Bedell's brother found a letter written on the page of a ledger thrust under the front door of his house which informed him that there was a band calling themselves a band of robbers, five in number, who had visited his brother, but the Captain thought best not to disturb the family, but to levy a tax of $500, and if they saw fit to pay they would molest them no further. If, however, his brother should refuse, the band would do all the harm they could to his person or property. The letter then continued as follows:

Now we know you are the interested, being a relation, and request you to see him at once, and it will be to your interest to assist him, should he need such assistance, for your own safety. We came here to attend the races, and shall leave here as soon as we get the money called for. The sum called for is a small amount and must be paid this, Monday evening. There is no alternative, it is only a choice betwen money and life, for our vengance is swift and sure. We are no black-mailers, but give those whom we visit a chance to choose. Now, if you do this as requested—that is, we desire you to visit your friend, make arrangements, and visit us in the road just north of the powder-house above Morgan Lake; there is a building there which used to be a slaughter-house; meet us near there at precisely 11 o'clock. You will not be harmed and may rest assured never to be again troubled we make you as much interested as him and expect not to be disappointed, use no tricks or treachery, we are fully prepared and never failed or outwitted. We make him pay now and ask you to assist. Should he find the tax will be roused and another visit will be made. He will show you how we work. At a certain place the band visited a wealthy family, levied a tax of $1,000 him he refused to notice our demand. We paid him a second visit, he paid $2,000 and was glad to do it. One more at another time we demanded some money, the person refused, and published the visit after being requested to keep silent, which so incensed the band that they burned a large barn filled with grain, killed some valuable stock; but this seldom happens; we say to you keep this a secret, should you comply with our demand lay a sheet in your west window this Monday afternoon. We use you as our agent and as such exempt you from any tax. Should the money be paid, but should you and him fail the thing will be different. We desire the money, we within fives and tens bills and more but genuine, it is the captain who writes this and our home far in the south-west. Yours, &c.

We will caution you further not to, for your own sakes, try any tricks, as we are prepared with a large force. Remember at 11 o'clock, between the corner and the old building near the powder-house, upon hearing a whistle lay the money, which must be done up in a good-sized white paper, in the middle of the road, and drive off as soon as possible

(Signed.) THE CAPTAIN.

P. S.—Do not fail to put out the cloth.

Mr. Bedell put the matter in the hands of the Police, thinking no more of the threatening letter. Last night, near where he was to place the package of money, the residence of Mr. William Beardsley, was robbed of 100 pounds of butter, thirty pounds of pork, pillow-cases, &c. As yet no clue has been obtained to the perpetrators.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the liquor store of John Lonergan, at No. 54 Charles street, which resulted in the total destruction of the stock. Loss, $1,000; fully insured. The building is owned by L. Adler, and was damaged to the extent of $300. Lonergan was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the place, and was held to await examination by Fire Marshal Sheldon.

A fire at South Lubec, Me., on Tuesday night destroyed a store owned by J. R. Clark, with all the contents. McClure's store, Elliott's millinery establishment, the Post Office and residence of the Postmaster, were also burned. There was no insurance on the buildings, but the goods were mostly insured.

A fire Tuesday night destroyed Elwell & Lyman's flouring mill in Peru, Ill., with about $3,000 worth of flour. The loss is from $15,000 to $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

Schultz's brewery, located on the Monongahela River at Braddock's Fields, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $5,000.

REPUBLICANS IN SESSION.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN PREPARATIONS

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN SARATOGA ON SEPT. 8—THE PARTY IN A BETTER CONDITION THAN IT WAS LAST YEAR.

The first movement toward opening the political campaign of 1875 in New-York was made yesterday by the meeting of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when Saratoga was selected as the place, and Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., as the time, for holding the State Convention of the party. There was an unusually large attendance of the committee, and, besides the members, many prominent gentlemen were present, among whom were Hon. Thomas Murphy, Hon. A. B. Cornell, Hon. T. W. Kellogg, of Madison; Hon. F. W. Tobey, of Essex; Charles E. Smith, Esq., of Albany; John I. Davenport, Esq., and many others.

The meeting was called to order by ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Chairman, in one of the large parlors of the hotel, and the roll having been called by Secretary Henry A. Glidden, the following gentlemen were found to be present:

Silas B. Dutcher, Brooklyn.	John F. Smyth, Albany.
David Williams, Brooklyn.	Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Troy.
F. B. Fisher, Brooklyn.	
Austin Leake, New-York.	S. P. Remington, Ogdensburg.
Jacob A. Patterson, Jr., New-York.	George H. Stewart, Watertord.
Hugh Gardner, New York.	Ebenezer Blakeley, Otsego.
William A. Darling, New-York.	W. C. Squire, Ithon.
Edwin D. Morgan, New-York.	Charles S. Symonds, Utica.
William H. Robertson, Rhinebeck.	Alexander M. Holmes, Morrisville.
George H. Sharpe, Kingston.	Horace Candee, Syracuse.
	George Hyland, Jr., Dansville.
	Henry A. Glidden, Albion.

The roll having been called, the Chairman announced that the business of the meeting was to determine upon a time and place for holding the Republican State Convention, whereupon Mr. Hugh Gardner moved that the 15th of September be the day, but Mr. George H. Stewart suggested the 8th of September, and that date, being accepted by Mr. Gardner, was agreed to without a division. Mr. S. P. Remington then moved a call of the roll to decide upon the place for holding the convention, which being done, sixteen members named Saratoga, and five named Syracuse. The Chairman, Gov. Morgan, thereupon announced that the Republican State Convention for 1875 would be held at Saratoga Springs on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Gen. George H. Sharpe then presented the following call, which was unanimously adopted by the committee:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1875.

The Republicans of the State, and all who unite with them in desiring good government, are cordially invited to meet together in their several Assembly districts to select delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and for the transaction of other appropriate business. The several Assembly districts will be entitled to representation according to the accompanying schedule, pursuant to resolution of the State Convention of July 8, 1868.

E. D. MORGAN, Chairman.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

	Rep. Vote.	Del.		Rep. Vote.	Del.
Albany:			New-York:		
1st District	3,561	3	16th District	2,194	2
2d District	3,574	3	17th District	4,030	4
3d District	3,763	4	18th District	2,903	3
4th District	3,517	3	19th District	1,481	3
Allegany	6,150	5	20th District	3,947	4
Broome	5,719	5	21st District	4,091	4
Cattaraugus:			Niagara:		
1st District	2,675	3	1st District	2,849	3
2d District	2,939	3	2d District	2,553	3
Cayuga:			Oneida:		
1st District	3,863	4	1st District	3,797	4
2d District	4,126	4	2d District	3,205	3
Chautauqua:			3d District	2,626	3
1st District	3,572	3	4th District	3,476	3
2d District	4,573	4	Onondaga:		
Chemung	4,350	4	1st District	4,250	4
Chenango	5,776	5	2d District	4,225	4
Clinton	4,566	4	3d District	4,263	4
Columbia:			Ontario:		
1st District	2,703	3	1st District	2,724	3
2d District	2,799	3	2d District	2,854	3
Cortland	3,576	3	Orange:		
Delaware:			1st District	4,294	4
1st District	2,871	3	2d District	4,072	4
2d District	2,479	3	Orleans	3,857	4
Dutchess:			Oswego:		
1st District	4,032	4	1st District	3,247	3
2d District	4,203	4	2d District	2,941	3
Erie:			3d District	3,370	3
1st District	3,256	3	Otsego:		
2d District	3,636	3	1st District	2,996	3
3d District	4,646	4	2d District	3,218	3
4th District	2,214	2	Putnam	1,706	2
5th District	3,358	3	Queens:		
Essex	3,728	4	1st District	2,815	3
Franklin	3,371	3	2d District	3,312	3
Fulton & Hamilton	3,904	4	Rensselaer:		
Genesee	4,014	4	1st District	4,177	4
Greene	3,440	4	2d District	4,304	4
Herkimer	5,515	5	Kings:		
Jefferson:			1st District	1,858	2
1st District	4,177	4	2d District	4,158	4
2d District	4,304	4	3d District	3,423	3
Kings:			4th District	4,501	4
1st District	1,858	2	5th District	4,501	4
2d District	4,158	4	6th District	3,927	4
3d District	3,423	3	7th District	2,859	4
4th District	4,501	4	8th District	4,055	4
5th District	4,501	4	9th District	6,641	5
6th District	3,927	4	Lewis	3,402	3
7th District	2,859	4	Livingston	4,753	4
8th District	4,055	4	Madison:		
9th District	6,641	5	1st District	3,240	3
Lewis	3,402	3	2d District	2,856	3
Livingston	4,753	4	Monroe:		
Madison:			1st District	3,240	3
1st District	3,240	3	2d District	5,259	5
2d District	2,856	3	Suffolk	4,838	4
Monroe:			Sullivan	3,260	3
1st District	2,932	3	Tioga	4,081	4
2d District	5,259	5	Tompkins	4,318	4
3d District	3,300	3	Ulster:		
Montgomery	4,113	4	1st District	3,123	3
New-York:			2d District	2,963	3
1st District	2,038	2	3d District	2,961	3
2d District	1,017	2	Warren	2,961	3
3d District	1,034	2	Washington:		
4th District	1,488	2	1st District	3,564	3
5th District	2,986	3	2d District	2,968	3
6th District	1,531	2	Wayne:		
7th District	3,019	3	1st District	3,289	3
8th District	3,013	3	2d District	2,875	3
9th District	3,914	4	Westchester:		
10th District	2,484	3	1st District	3,474	3
11th District	4,118	4	2d District	3,489	3
12th District	1,872	2	3d District	3,271	3
13th District	3,204	3	Wyoming	3,909	4
14th District	1,497	2	Yates	2,760	3
15th District	2,906	3			
Total		423			

The business being concluded, the committee then adjourned, to meet at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, at 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Sept. 7. During the session the resignation of William H. Merrill, member from the Thirtieth District, was accepted, and W. J. Humphrey, of Warsaw, selected to fill the vacancy. Before the session and after the adjournment there was a general interchange of views among the gentlemen present from the different parts of the State. The general sentiment was that the party is in far better condition than it was last year, and there was no one who doubted that the Republicans would carry the State if a suitable ticket and proper exertions were made. In the northern, western, and central portions of the State the party is said to be especially alive and hopeful, as the people realize that the Legislature to be chosen this Fall will remodel the Assembly districts for the next ten years. This fact alone has had the effect of stirring up the Republicans, and inducing them, at this early day, to prepare for the coming conflict. Concerning candidates on the State ticket, or for Senators, little was said, but the prevailing impression seemed to be that the current of sentiment throughout the State is in favor of Hon. Frederick W. Seward for Secretary of State. Whether or not the Liberals would be given a place on th ticket was not discussed in any way, and there was, therefore, no chance of arriving at the opinions of the members on this point, but the call was purposely made wide enough to afford them an opportunity of returning to the party if they so desired. There was, however, a general determination that there should be a hot campaign, and an early one. With this purpose in view the date and place for the convention were selected. The first is much earlier than usual, and the latter was chosen because of the almost unlimited hotel accommodations. During late years many persons have been deterred from attending State Conventions because of the impossibility of obtaining food or lodgings. No difficulty of this kind will be encountered at Saratoga, and a convention which will be both large and enthusiastic is confidently expected.

LOCAL POLITICS.

TAMMANY'S TROUBLES—THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall, John Kelly presiding, and Messrs. George W. Morton and Edward D. Gale, Secretaries. There was a very full representation of the members of the committee. The business transacted was mainly in relation to the perfecting and adopting of a report covering the action of the Committee on Organization in reference to the reorganization of the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts, the details of which have already been published. This report was perfected, and is to be presented to the Tammany General Committee at its meeting this evening. The Subcommittee on Discipline, to which was referred Mr. Douglas' resolution as to the advisability of reorganizing the Twentieth Assembly District delegation, of which Sheriff Conner is Chairman, did not report, not having had sufficient time to institute the necessary inquiries. The delegation from the Twentieth District to the Tammany General Committee have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily and fully endorse the action of the Committee on Organization in expelling from Tammany Hall those who were not in full and active sympathy with the organization.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in Hon. John Kelly as an earnest, faithful, and devoted friend of the working men, and as one who unceasingly labors to benefit and elevate them by the advocacy of all measures calculated to promote their interest and welfare; and as one who favors, as we do, the substitution of $2 per day, as heretofore, instead of the present reduced rate of wages, brought about mainly by the instrumentality and co-operation of the Republican heads of several of our City Commissions.

Resolved, That we ratify the action of the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen and the Committee on Organization in voting for an advance in the amount per day paid to the laboring men engaged on public works.

Resolved, That we hereby advocate such additional action on the part of the Committee on Organization as will result in entirely purging the party of whatever disturbing or disaffected elements may be found therein.

These resolutions were brought to the notice of the Committee on Organization, and will probably neutralize any attempt to radically change the delegation from the Twentieth District.

THE SHOT-GUN TEST.

A "MATERIALIZED SPIRIT" FIRED UPON IN ST. LOUIS—FIFTY DOLLARS PAID FOR THE PRIVILEGE.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 10.

A somewhat extraordinary exhibition of confidence, on the part of a materialized spirit, took place last evening at Concert Hall, when Mr. W. C. Clark, a St. Louis medium, permitted one of his materializations to stand the test of a rifle-shot. It has for some time been contended by the skeptical that the true way to prove the spiritual nature of these phenomena was with a shot-gun. If a face smiling through an unglazed window could receive a charge of shot and still smile, it was thought the test might be accepted as proof at least that the face was not human. The exhibition last night grew out of a challenge to Mr. Clark from Henry Timkens, a carriage-maker. Mr. Timkens offered $50 for the privilege of loading and firing a rifle at a face which Mr. Clark should produce at the aperture of a cabinet, the medium to disrobe before entering the cabinet and put on clothes which the challenger should produce. After this the challenger was to fasten the medium to the bottom of the cabinet. The audience was very small indeed, comprising only a few of the believers and a full representation of reporters from the daily papers. At 8:30 the doors were closed, and Mr. Clark retired to a side room to effect the change of raiment. The clothes provided were a white shirt, a pair of linen trowsers, and a pair of white cotton socks. The change was effected under the close scrutiny of several reporters and Mr. Timkens. He was then conducted directly to the cabinet. Before the medium entered it was carefully examined a last time. It had been scrutinized all over, inside and out, while being put together, and there was nothing of it, at least nothing that could be seen.

When the medium entered the cabinet he seated himself on the floor with his back against the wall furthest from the aperture, and then Timkens tied him. Timkens had brought along a brace and a good-sized auger-bit, and with this he proceeded to bore holes in the bottom of the cabinet. Through these holes he passed stout cords. The cords had evidently been strained a little and that was all. Everybody said it was a good thing and nobody could tell how it was done if the spirits didn't do it.

The medium professed to be very much exhausted by the exhibition, and said he wouldn't do it again for anything. The difficulties in the way of any imposition in this matter appear to be very great. It would have been almost impossible for any material for the production of the image as by a mask to have been introduced into the cabinet. The medium was very securely tied, and there was no possible chance for collusion on the part of a confederate. The bullet certainly went through the aperture and through the face, whatever it was. This was ascertained beyond a doubt by the finding of the ball, it having passed through the back of the cabinet and imbedded itself in a board.

THE HOMEOPATHIC INSANE ASYLUM.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—It having been charged that the Board of Directors of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown, designed to change the treatment there to allopathic, the board, at a meeting held in this city yesterday, Fletcher Harper, from New-York, presiding, adopted a draft of a circular denying the accusation, and every member put himself on record as unalterably opposed to such change.

ARREST FOR ARSON.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—About midnight Monday night Officer Burton, of the Erie Police, discovered a dwelling-house on fire, situated on Railroad avenue, in this village. He extinguished the flames, which were on the outside, and came from a pile of straw and other inflammable material piled against the building. He traced the straw to a barn near by, and in the morning arrested John Feeny, a young man about twenty years of age, on suspicion of firing the straw.

MANDAMUS TO PAY CANAL DAMAGES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Justice Osborn has granted a peremptory mandamus requiring the Auditor of the Canal Department to draw his warrant for $20,363 19 in payment of a claim awarded to the late William A. Gilbert, of Jefferson County, for canal damages.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

INTEREST IN TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

THE KENNER STAKES—SKETCHES OF THE PROBABLE STARTERS—EXPECTATIONS OF THEIR BACKERS AND WHAT THEY ARE BASED ON—THE POOL-SELLING LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The programme for the second day of the meeting here is of a very interesting character, and it only requires fine weather for an excellent day's sport to-morrow. This afternoon the sky was overcast, and rain fell all the evening. Turfmen are, therefore, very anxious. The leading feature to-morrow will be the great Kenner Stakes for three-year olds, two miles—$100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,500 added. It will be the sixth renewal of the stake, and out of fifty-six nominations seven are announced to start, which will make the stake worth $4,350 to the winner, while the second horse will receive $300 out of the stakes. The compensation is, therefore, sufficient to induce the owners of the respective starters to bring them to the post in the best condition; and if the track is in good order, the best two miles on record may be anticipated. The champions that are to measure strides for this rich prize are James A. Grinstead's ch. c. St. Martin, by imp. Phaeton, out of Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire, said to be a remarkably fast animal, and a better horse by 10 pounds than his stable companion, D'Artagnan, who won the Travers Stake on the first day of the July meeting. He has been backed very heavily in the books to win this race, and Morrissey is only offering even money against him. He has not yet appeared in public, but his trials with D'Artagnan have satisfied the friends of the stable that he will run a very fast race, and as he is a big, strong colt will be able to carry the top weight easily. The next entry on the list is John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark, by Pat Malloy, out of imp. Sunny South, by Irish Bird-catcher. This colt has already given a satisfactory account of himself, and his victories at Long Branch over Aristides and Chesapeake made him the favorite for the Travers, but he did not gain a place in that memorable contest, for he had evidently gone stale from excessive running. His trainer thinks he has sufficiently recovered since the Travers to try conclusions with the great colts he is to meet to-morrow. Pierre Lorillard will start the b. c. Leander, formerly Searcher, by Enquirer, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland. His chances of winning are considered very slim, for, as yet, he has shown no ability to carry weight or even repeat his reputed performance this Spring at Lexington. He has shown considerable speed in his races, but his running has also demonstrated that he is a coward, and has shown the white feather when pinched. He showed this feature in his composition yesterday in the three-quarter dash. Barbee is to ride him, but this famous jockey has no hopes of getting anywhere near the front. Henry P. McGrath's colors will be carried on this occasion by his b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, a fast and game colt, but with a rather bad temper. As a two-year old his performances were first class, but this year he has been badly managed and run out, which Mr. McGrath admits. He is now in Pryor's stable, and has hardly time to recover his proper form, but as he is "dead game" and thinks well, Swim may be able to make a hard struggle with him. Thomas Puryear & Co. have three nominations, and they have announced their intention of starting the b. c. Warwick, by imp. Leamington out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington. The colt has not yet shown to advantage, but he has had the benefit of Tom Puryear's trading, which is saying much. He is in splendid condition, and if there is anything in him it will be determined in this race. One of the "speediest" but most unfortunate colts in the country is Mr. O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, by imp. Leamington, dam by Lexington. He is a well proportioned colt and looks like a first-class race-horse. He ran third in the Belmont Stakes notwithstanding that he had an accident during the contest, and it was only the superior riding of Barbee on D'Artagnan that defeated him in the Travers. He is looked upon by many as superior to any colt in the race to-morrow, and is backed heavily to win. With proper management he will be hard to beat, and as his owner has lost large amounts on him he has the sympathy of the sporting public. Of the four entries made by Col. McDaniel, one of them will carry his colors, viz., the ch. c. Willie Burke, by Baywood, out of Katinka, by imp. Australian, who promises to make a good race with the above field of horses, the Kenner Stakes of 1875 will be stubbornly fought for.

The second race on the programme will be a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, for a purse of $600. This has the following five entries: D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, 3 years; Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 4 years, and the two fillies, 4 years, and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 4 years. This race is exciting a great deal of interest, for the contest between Pennington and Grinstead will be hot.

The concluding event of the day will be a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter; horses entered for $2,000 are to carry their appropriate weight; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 12 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. There are ten entries, as follows: John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 4 years, 93 pounds; Oden Bowie's b. b. Catesby, 5 years, 102 pounds; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Vagabond, 3 years, 81 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f. Maulie, 3 years, 93 pounds; and b. c. Paul Pry, 3 years, 78 pounds; A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, 107 pounds; John M. Harney's b. f. Osage, 4 years, 98 pounds; H. Quickfall's br. c. Leader, 3 years, 78 pounds; J. McCormack's br. c. Brigand, 4 years, 101 pounds; and August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, 75 pounds. It is, indeed, a hard matter to pick the winner out of this lot, and the betting men are in a quandary. The speculation on these events to-night is at the following rates:

KENNER STAKES.

Grinstead	$310	$325	$350
O'Donnell's	280	310	340
Puryear's	80	135	150
Morgath's	95	110	125
Harney's	65	95	60
McDaniel's	50	65	65
Total	$880	$1,040	$1,090

MILE AND A HALF.

Grinstead	$300	$100	$400
Pennington	210	260	300
Madge	165	225	220
Donohue's Scratch and Dublin	50	80	80
Total	$725	$665	$1,000

SELLING RACE.

Survivor	$125	$225	$300
Caroline	130	150	200
McDaniel's Mattie W. and Paul Pry	65	100	85
Leader	40	65	115
Catesby	25	45	50
Ida Wells	25	35	25
Osage	25	20	20
Brigand	25	35	35
Vagabond	20	20	20
Total	$180	$695	$855

Leander has been scratched from the Kenner Stakes.

LATEST BETTING ON THE KENNER STAKES.

A change has taken place in the betting on the O'Donnells entry. Milner is now the favorite, with pools selling as follows:

O'Donnell's	$200		$200
Grinstead	150		175
Puryear's	50		55
McGrath's	50		60
Harney's	30		50
McDaniel's	35		30
Total	$515		$570

POOLS IN THIS CITY.

Great interest was manifested in the City in the races to-day at Saratoga, and both Johnson's pool-room and the Turf Exchange were crowded with prominent turfmen. At the Turf Exchange the competition was very lively, and all the pools sold higher than at Johnson's. At both pool-rooms Grinstead's St. Martin was the favorite by small odds in the Kenner Stakes, McGrath's Chesapeake selling third. In the one and a half mile dash Grinstead was the favorite, while in the selling race Survivor was first and Catesby second. At the beginning of the sale of pools in the latter race the announcement was made that Lorillard's Leader had been withdrawn. Osage, Vagabond, and Ida Wells sold in the field at Johnson's for $65 $60, while at the Turf Exchange Brigand, Osage, Vagabond, and Ida Wells took the field for $110. Five. The following were the average pools at Johnson's:

KENNER STAKES—TWO MILES.

Grinstead's St. Martin	$200	$175
O'Donnell's Milner	200	165
McGrath's Chesapeake	100	90
Harney's Ozark	75	55
Puryear's Warwick	50	35
McDaniel's Willie Burke	40	30

ONE AND A HALF MILE DASH.

Grinstead	$200	$175
Pennington	175	150
Madge	125	100
Scratch, Dublin, } Donahue	75	50

SELLING RACE.

Survivor	$150	$150
Catesby	120	110
Mattie W. and Paul Pry } McDaniel	100	100
Leader	70	65
Caroline	50	45
Brigand	50	40
Osage, Vagabond, Ida Wells, } Field	65	60

At the Turf Exchange the following were the best prices taken:

KENNER STAKES.

Grinstead	$300	$250
O'Donnell	300	340
McGrath	125	110
Puryear	110	100
Harney	145	150
McDaniel	70	75

ONE AND A HALF MILE DASH.

Grinstead	$300	$400
Pennington	200	200
Madge	180	160
Scratch, Dublin, } Donahue	30	35

SELLING RACE.

Survivor	$300	$300
Mattie W., Paul Pry, } McDaniel	280	450
Leader	185	210
Caroline	110	140
Catesby	90	100
Field	110	160

TROTTING.

LARGE CROWD AT ROCHESTER YESTERDAY—LITTLE FRED WINS THE 2:29 RACE AND LADY MAUD THE 2:18 RACE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The attendance at the races to-day was 15,000. The weather was clear and warm. The 2:29 race was the first called, and was won by Little Fred in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

Morrell Higbee, of Canton, Ill, Little Fred	1	1	1
J. H. Phillips, of Haverstraw, N. Y., Adelaide	2	2	5
George J. Burt, of Elmira, Eva, (formerly Swallow)	3	6	2
W. W. Crawford, of Chicago, Ill., Annie Collins	6	4	3
M. H. Whipple, of Tarrytown, N. Y., Lady White	7	3	8
John Trout, of Boston, Jean Ingelow	5	5	4
J. H. Goldsmith, of Blooming Grove, N. Y., Effie	4	8	7
James Dungray, Jr., Mechanicsville, N. Y., Ben Smith	8	7	6
J. C. Foster, of Chillicothe, Ohio, Scotland	dr.		

Time—2:25, 2:25, 2:25.

Little Fred was the favorite from first to last, at two to one against the field.

The 2:18 class was trotted with a field of three, Jud or Fullerton, Lady Maud, and Nettie. Hopeful and Bodine were drawn. Maud won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

W. H. Doble's (of Philadelphia) Lady Maud	1	1	1
Budd Doble's (of New-York) Judge Fullerton	2	2	2
John E. Turner's (of Philadelphia) Nettie	3	3	3

Time—2:18¼, 2:19½, 2:18¾.

Fullerton sold two to one against the field at the start. After the first heat Nettie brought $50 to $60 on the field, and after that Maud became the favorite.

The 2:31 class, purse $3,000, was not decided. Five heats were trotted, of which two were given to Lady Turpin, two to Idol, and one to Nellie Walton. The summary thus far is as follows:

J. J. Bowen's (of Boston, Mass.) Honest Harry	4	3	4	6	6
Samuel A. Browne's (of Grand Rapids, Mich.) Lady Turpin	1	1	3	0	3
R. J. Slater's (of Baltimore, Md.) Carrollton	7	dis.			
John D. Gilbert, Jr.'s (of Adams, N. Y.) Proctor	8	7	8	8	5
A. Howard's (of Rochester, N. Y.) Charles Robinson	dr.				
D. Mahoney's (of Clifton Springs,) Clifton Boy	9	8	7	7	dis.
W. C. Fair's (of Cleveland, Ohio) Idol	3	5	1	1	1
Ben Mace's (of New-York) Nellie Walton	5	2	2	2	1
J. J. Meyers' (of Cleveland, Ohio) Jeremiah	2	4	6	5	7
Richard A. Fenston's (of Lexington, Ky.) Richard	dr.				
J. H. Goulsmith's (Bloomington Grove, N. Y.,) Beatman	6	6	5	0	4

Time—2:23, 2:26, 2:23¾, 2:25¾, 2:26.

Pools are selling to-night as follows: In the 2:22 class, L. ville Goldsmith, $60; Gen. Sensation, $40, the field $20. In the field are Young Fearn, Bella Lady Star, and Brother Jonathan. St. James has been drawn.

On the 2:27 event the pools are: Mollie Morris, $40; Karus, $30; the field $20. The field includes Belle Brassfield, Carrie, Eva, Bertie, Ella Madden, Snow Ball, and Ferguson. Mezomanie has been drawn.

On the unfinished 2:31 race Lady Turpin is selling even against the field. Only Idol and Walton are left in the race with her.

HAMPDEN PARK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The entries for the Hampden Park races, Aug. 24, 25, 26, and 27, have closed with a total of 103, and the prospect is good for a surpassingly brilliant meeting. In the open-to-all race, for a purse of $5,000, American Girl, Goldsmith Maid, Nettie, Lulu, and Judge Fullerton are entered.

BASE-BALL AND CRICKET.

All games of base-ball arranged to have been played in this vicinity during yesterday had to be postponed on account of the rain, which fell nearly all day.

The Mutuals, of this City, were to have played a game with the New-Haven Club, in New-Haven, Conn., yesterday afternoon. At Johnson's pool-room, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, pools were sold on the game during the day at the rate of 100 to 60—the Mutuals being the favorites—and at even figures that the Mutuals would defeat the New-Havens in two innings. Toward night a telegraph dispatch was received and posted on the bulletin, as follows: "4 P. M.—Raining. No game." This, of course, put an end to the pool selling.

This afternoon the Mutuals are to play a game with the Hartford Club, in Hartford, Conn.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, are to play a game this afternoon with the St. Louis Club, in St. Louis. Seibert will sell pools on both of these games to-day, at Johnson's pool-rooms, in this City.

On the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, there is to be a game between the Flyaway and Keystone Clubs, both of this City.

On Saturday next there will be a game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Mutuals, of this City.

There are to be two interesting games of cricket in this vicinity to-day. The St. George Cricket Club, of this City, will play a game with the Staten Island Cricket Club, on the St. George's Cricket Grounds, corner of Wilson and Eighth streets, in Hoboken, N. J., this afternoon.

The Prospect Park Club will also play a game of cricket with the Paterson Club this afternoon, on the Prospect Park Grounds, in Brooklyn.

In a game of base-ball yesterday at Erie, Penn., the Bostons defeated the Keystones by a score of 8 to 2.

At the Herkimer base-ball tournament yesterday the Stars, of Syracuse, defeated the Lone Stars, of Catskill, by a score of 7 to 6. Ten innings were played, there being a tie on the ninth inning.

THE SEA-SERPENT.

Those Boston papers are in danger of overdoing the sea-serpent business. The latest story is told by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who, writing from Wells, Me., says:

"Some fishermen by the name of Williams were out fishing just off Wells Beach one day last week, and suddenly looking they saw, right beside their boat, a huge sea animal, with head and back about fifteen feet exposed out of water, with no fins, but with head like a shark. They declare it to be the veritable sea-serpent. The serpent grasped their cable-rope and began dragging their boat through the water at a tremendous speed, and they had to cut the rope to save themselves. The first indications of the presence of the "serpent" was a loud noise like 'hssh,' which attracted their attention."

ACCIDENT TO A GYMNAST.

J. P. Hill, a trapeze performer, met with an accident at the Adelphi Theatre in Detroit, Mich., Monday evening. He had finished his feats, close under the dome of the theatre, and was descending, head downward, when his rope broke about ten feet from the floor of the auditorium. He fell with force, and struck on a chair, breaking his left collar-bone and bruising the shoulder considerably. He sprang up quickly and gained the stage amid the applause of the audience, and retired behind the scenes. The applause continuing, he came out and bowed, and a few minutes afterward the audience were informed of the extent of his injuries. A surgeon was called in, and after the broken bone was set Hill appeared in another act with his left arm in a sling, and walked through his part with tolerable success, though very weak, and evidently suffering great pain.

ESCAPED SING SING CONVICTS ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—William Wricht and James Henderson, arrested here a few days ago for having burglars' tools in their possession, prove to be escaped convicts from Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison, and instructions have been received from the Police authorities to hold them until an officer can reach here.

A RAILWAY COMPANY COMPOUNDING A CRIME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—In the Miller alias Woodruff habeas corpus case this morning the court dismissed the writ on legal points. It is stated on good authority that the railroad company in settling with Miller allowed him to retain a sum sufficient to make him comfortable for life, and that he left on the China steamer on the 2d inst., as before stated.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Bishop Cummins was present at a meeting held here Monday evening preliminary to organizing a Reformed Episcopal Church. He said there were now fifty ministers and forty congregations of that church in the United States and Canada. The denomination is eighteen months old. Twenty-four families here have joined the movement for a church.

CANADA AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 11.—A meeting of citizens was held to-day in connection with the representation of our industries at the Centennial Exhibition, and a committee of twenty of the leading manufacturers of the Ottawa Valley were appointed to secure a collection of articles of the various manufacturers and to assist the Advisory Board.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 11.—R. N. Wallingford, Deputy Sheriff for Hillsborough County, at Milford, was found shot through the side this morning, near the fair grounds. The opinions differ as to the cause of his death, but it was probably a murder.

MR. PLIMSOLL.

HIS APOLOGY TO THE HOUSE.

AN OUTSIDE RECEPTION AT WESTMINSTER—MR. DISRAELI'S REMARKS UPON MR. PLIMSOLL'S APOLOGY—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL—SECOND READING OF THE BILL.

Mr. Plimsoll's reception at Westminster on July 29 in thus described by the London *Daily News*: There were fewer people in Palace-yard yesterday, it says, than usually congregate there at the time appointed for the business of the House to commence. About 4 o'clock carriages and cabs containing members and their friends rolled up in rapid succession to the entrance of Westminster Hall, the traffic—both pedestrian and vehicular—being regulated by the usual number of policemen. They promptly moved off any inquisitive sight-seer who was disposed to linger too long at the entrance to the Hall; and they declined to answer the questions of persons on the subject of the proceedings of the House. Altogether the scene outside was the reverse of exciting, and there was not even the smallest indication of a desire to catch sight of Mr. Plimsoll. The oppressive heat from a broiling sun rendered Westminster Hall a welcome retreat, and in that place there had gathered about 200 people, who stood in a thin line reaching from the doorway to some distance beyond the members' entrance. A very few policemen were sufficient to preserve a clear space and to repress the desire which was once or twice manifested by the crowd to break bounds when a member approached the entrance. At 4:05 a party of three gentlemen came down Westminster Hall. Mr. Plimsoll, who walked in front with an honorable member, was recognized immediately, and greeted with a spontaneous clapping of hands. As he was in the act of crossing the intervening space, and his form came more fully into view, the clapping of hands was followed by repeated bursts of cheering and waving of hats, which continued till the honorable gentleman had disappeared within the House. The crowd made up for its limited number by the enthusiastic greeting which it gave Mr. Plimsoll, and several of those present, had they not been restrained by the Police, would have rushed forward to shake hands with the honorable gentleman. He was accompanied by Mrs. Plimsoll. The crowd soon after dispersed.

THE APOLOGY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Plimsoll rose and said: Sir, it did not take me the whole week so generously accorded to me by this House to perceive that it would be impossible to conduct the Government of this great country, impossible to maintain its honor and influence abroad, or the dignity and authority of this House at home, unless its debates were conducted within strict limits. [Hear, hear.] I exceeded these limits on Thursday last. This being so, patriotism and common sense, and, I may add, right feeling, alike demand that I should withdraw such terms and expressions as have transgressed Parliamentary usage, [cheers,] and apologize to you, Sir, and to this House for using them; and this in no grudging or reluctant spirit, but frankly and sincerely. [Renewed cheering.] I trust, Sir, it will not be considered inconsistent with that respect which I feel for and have now expressed to this House if I add that I do not with

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	31	Resin, bbls	5,379
Beans, bbls	25	Spirits Turp., bbls	785
Bees-wax, pkls	3	Pea-nuts, bags	175
Flour, bbls	5,962	Lard, tcs	393
Meal, bbls	400	Cut-meats, pkls	572
Wheat, bushels	98,181	Pork, pkls	60
Corn, bushels	64,300	Beef, pkls	154
Oats, bushels	8,646	Butter, pkls	4,092
Malt, bushels	4,400	Cheese, pkls	17,647
Copper, bbls	121	Oil-cake, pkls	510
Cotton, bales	25	Spelter, pieces	683
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	50	Starch, pkls	413
Dried Fruit, pkls	32	Stearine, pkls	77
Eggs, bbls	688	Tea, pkls	1,351
Flax-seed, bags	12	Tallow, pkls	23
Hides, No	1,435	Tobacco, hhds	61
Hides, bales	621	Tobacco, pkls	833
Moss, bales	43	Wool, bales	277
Leather, sides	7,034	Whisky, bbls	260

BRICKS—A fair business has been reported in most kinds, but without anything like remarkable activity in any descriptions. Prices have been somewhat irregular. Stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $1 25@$3; Haverstraw, $3 25@$3 25; Up-river, $4 50@$5; Long Island, $5@$5 25; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown, $12@$13 for Dark, and $14@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $23@$30; Baltimore, $50@$56 ₱ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₱ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been in light demand since our last; Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—The inquiry for Anthracite has been good at steady rates; market otherwise rather dull. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Very dull to-day; quoted nominally as in our last, but weak.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been attracting very little attention, yet has been quoted steady. Hogshead Staves have been quoted at $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 7½c.@80c.; Pine shooks, $6 50@$7, Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 10@$2 00; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Continues inactive within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery, but without important change as to price. Spinners have been operating moderately. The export inquiry has been light. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,147 bales, (of which 205 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners. The business for forward delivery has been moderate, opening at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb., rallying quickly 5-32c. ₱ lb., under reports of renewed rains at the South-west, but subsequently declining 1-16c. ₱ lb., and closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,200 bales, (of which 2,600 bales were on last evening and 11,900 bales on Monday,) with 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; September, 13¾c.@13 20-32c.; October, 13 11-16c.; November, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; December, 13 23-32c.; January, 13 27-32c.@13¾c.; February, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; March, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; April, 14 15-32c.; May, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; June, 14 15-16c.@15c. ₱ lb.....The receipts at this port to-day were 25 bales.....At the receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 534 bales, against 386 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,293 bales, against 1,586 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1 are 3,767,474 bales, against 3,761,424 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 60 bales; to the Continent, 1,831 bales. Stock in New-York, 67,275 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 110,636 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Low Middling	14	14	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	16¼	16¼	16⅜	16⅜

EARTHENWARE—Has been very tame in all lines; values somewhat nominal.

FISH—The market rules firm for most kinds with a fair inquiry noted. Dry Cod is quoted at from $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod in drums, $5 75@$7 25; No. 1 Mackerel, old $11@$13; new Mackerel quoted at $17 50@$19 for No. 1, $12@$13 for No. 2, and $8@$8 50 for No. 3, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$5; Smoked Herring at 37½c.@40c. for scaled, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 40@$1 45 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Very moderate transactions have been reported in State and Western Flour. The demand for shipment and home use has been comparatively limited; and buyers have been claiming a reduction on Spring Wheat Extras, in view of the decline in Wheat values. Holders, however, have been unwilling to make important concessions, thus checking operations. Winter Wheat Extras have been offered sparingly, and have been held at prices much above the views of purchasers, as a rule; hence the dealings have been comparatively light. Some speculative inquiry has been noted for choice Amber and White Wheat Extras, but the bids have been unsatisfactory to sellers. Cable advices from England and the Continent are less favorable for the export movement.....The sales since our last have been 14,100 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 60@$5 30, chiefly at $5@$5 25; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 15@$6 50, chiefly at $6 30@$6 35, in lines; very good to very fancy do. $6 50@$7 15; City Mills Extras at $6 35@$7 75, chiefly at $7@$7 75 for the West Indies and South American trade; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 50, mainly at $6 25@$6 40; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $6 10@$6 50 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 10@$6 75, mainly at $6 50@$6 75; and trade and family Extras within the previous range.....Included in the sales have been 4,650 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Minnesota State, and City Mills Extras on the basis of our quotations.....Southern Flour steady and in fairly active request; sales, 2,400 bbls.....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 270 bbls.....Corn-meal quiet at former rates; sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Cable reports, especially toward the close, were unfavorable to the export movement in Grain. Western advices were also of lower range and irregular markets. Spring Wheat has been decidedly less active in the local markets, the export inquiry having been comparatively moderate, and, under more urgent offerings for both prompt and forward delivery, and the stronger range of ocean freights, prices declined most 2c.@3c. a bushel for prompt, and 3c.@4c. for forward delivery, closing heavily. Less speculative demand has been noted, and the few bids at the close were much under the views of sellers. Millers have been willing to operate to any considerable extent. Winter Wheat has been quite dull, the outside prices claimed for the better qualities, particularly of Amber and White Wheat, having been against free movements. Sales and settlements have been reported since our last for early delivery of 147,000 bushels at $1 48 for good No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat, $1 47@$1 40 for fair to very choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, the latter an extreme, mostly at $1 38@$1 39; Milwaukee Spring, closing at about $1 38 for prime; $1 35@$1 37 for soft do.; with prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring reported as offered at the close at $1 44, afloat, without ends; $1 40 for fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, a small lot, afloat; $1 35@$1 47 for ungraded Spring; $1 70@$1 75 for extra choice White Michigan, (about 400 bushels,) in store, and $1 60 for prime new Amber Delaware, from dock. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 50,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, last half of August, at $1 40, an extreme price; 16,000 bushels do., to arrive soon, at $1 39; 8,000 bushels do., same option, at $1 38½; 40,000 bushels do., last half of August, at $1 39; subsequently quoted, at $1 37½, with 24,000 bushels reported sold at $1 37; 88,000 bushels do., first half of September, at $1 38½@$1 39, nearly all at $1 39, though quoted at the close as offering at $1 38½, and 70,000 bushels strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last half of August and first half of September, reported at $1 43 ₱ bushel.....Corn has been quoted ½c. a bushel lower, leading to a livelier business in good part in steamer grades for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels at 83½c.@84½c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice, mainly at 83½c.@84c. for fair to good; 80c.@83c. for poor to ordinary do., do., mostly at 81c.@82c., afloat; 75c.@78c. for heated do., chiefly at 77c., afloat; 84½c.@85½c. for new Yellow Western, the latter an extreme.....Rye and Barley nominally as last quoted.....Barley malt quiet, within the previous range for really desirable samples; 1,000 bushels poor Canada reported sold at $1 45, cash.....Oats have been quoted about steady, with a decidedly more active enquiry noted, mainly on trade account, partly for Boston. Sales have been reported since our last of 114,000 bushels at 64½c.@66½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, afloat, mostly at 66c. for strictly prime Chicago; 65c. for prime Mixed Chicago, in store; 66c.@72c. for poor to very choice White Western, odd lots; 69c.@72c. for White State, the latter rate for fancy; 66c.@69c. for Mixed State, the latter price for extra choice. The bulk of the business was in prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat.....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.

HARDWARE—Has been quoted generally steady as to price, and on only a moderately active business, the aggregate dealings falling considerable short of the anticipations of sellers.

HIDES—Have been very quiet to-day from first hands, but have been held with firmness. No important dealings reported.....Stock in first hands this morning, 243,800 Hides and 2,301 bales do., against 119,900 Hides and 1,293 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Has been quite dull and quoted nominal with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@73c., and Cuba, in bond, at 81c.@85c., gold, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Have been in rather better request on the basis of the recently reduced figures. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 20c.@25c.; Eastern, new, 18c.@23c.; Western, new, 18c.@23c.; Yearlings, 10c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 5c.@10c.; California, 20c.@25c.

New Hops, first bale received, sold recently at 60c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been selling to a very moderate extent, in the aggregate, on the previous basis as to values.

LEATHER—A fair demand prevails for Sole at comparatively steady prices. Most other kinds have been moderately sought after. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26c.@26½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@25½c. for California; Medium, 27c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; good damaged stock, 22½c.@24½c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₱ lb. Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@38c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ₱ lb.....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 26c.@30c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unchanged.

NAILS—Have been moderately inquired for on the basis of $3 20@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm within the range of from $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained, $1 85@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb., with a moderate demand noted. Sales 50 bbls. common at $1 60; and 280 bbls. No. 1 and low Pale at $3@$4 25 ₱ 280 lb.....Tar has been quoted stronger, with a fair inquiry noted, at from $2 55@$2 60 ₱ bbl. Sales, 318 bbls. at $2 80 for Wilmington and $2 60 for North County and Washington.....City Pitch at $2 ₱ bbl.....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 31c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Of Menhaden 600 bbls. Maine were reported sold at 33c., showing a decline. Market otherwise about as last quoted.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate request since our last, on the basis of 5 5-16c., in bulk, for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., and at 9c.@9¼c., in shipping order.....Refined has been in fair demand for export, but at easier rates, with early delivery quoted at 11¾c., with sales of 6,000 bbls. at this rate, and forward delivery at 11¼c.....Refined, in cases, at 16c.@17½c.....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City.....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 11c., with sales of 3,000 bbls.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and quoted easier. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 350 bbls. Western Mess at $21 65@$21 75, small lots Prime Mess at $19 50@$19 75, and of Extra Prime at $16 25@$16 50 for inspected.....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Western Mess, September option, at $21 60@$21 70, closing with $21 60 bid, and 250 bbls. October at $21 60, and 250 bbls., buyer September, at $21 75.....Dressed Hogs have been in demand, with City at 10¼c.@10¾c. for heavy to light.....City Cut-meats have been rather more sought after within yesterday's range, with sales reported of 10,000 lb. light Smoking Bellies, in bulk, at 17¾c.; 75 bxs Rib Bellies, 12½ to 13 lb., at 12¾c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at generally unaltered rates.....Western nominal.....Of Bacon, 450 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12½c.; market steady, but otherwise dull.....Lard has been less freely dealt in; new Western and City offered reservedly, and quoted higher; old Western about steady. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 14¼c.; 200 tcs. new do. at 13¾c.; 390 tcs. City do. at 13¾c.@13¾c., closing at 13¾c.; 250 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 14½c., and 150 tcs. do. for the West Indies, on private terms, quoted at 13⅞c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been made of 3,000 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 14 3-16c.@14¼c., closing at 14 3-16c.; 250 tcs. October, at 14¼c., closing at 14 3-16c., with August quoted 14 3-16c., and seller the remainder of the year quoted at 12⅞c.@13c. asked, ₱ lb.....Beef steady, but without important business.....Butter and Cheese have favored buyers slightly on a moderate movement, within the previous range.....Eggs quoted at from 21½c.@25c. for fair to extra choice, on a light offering and very moderate inquiry.

SALT—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, with Crude at 5¼c.@5¾c., gold.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 5,000 bags sold at $2 15, gold, ₱ 56 lb., 4 months' credit. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

SKINS—Have been quite moderately dealt in within the previous range. Guatemala Deer quoted at 60c.; Honduras, 54c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 47½c.; Sisal, 52½c.; Para, 57c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., currency, ₱ lb.....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 46c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

SOAP—Has been selling to a fair extent in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Castile quoted at 8¾c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request and held with comparative firmness. Mace quoted in lots at $1 @$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@1 02½@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 35½c.@36½c.; East India Pepper, 16½c.@16¾c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been salable and firm, with Western Corn quoted firm at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4½c.@5½c.

SUMAC—Has been quiet since our last, nearly ranging from $75 to $125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

SUGAR—Raw quoted rather weak at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good refining, on a moderate business. Sales to-day, 300 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; 500 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 300 hhds. Syrup Sugar at 7½c.; 200 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7½c., and 50 qrs. do. at 7¾c.....Refined quiet at about previous prices.

TALLOW—Has been in good demand at very firm rates. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8¾c.@9c.; sales, 140,000 lb., chiefly at 9c. ₱ lb., closing with this price bid.....Stearine has been in fair demand at 15½c.@15¾c. for prime to choice Western, in tcs., with sales reported of 150 tcs.....City nominal.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive on the basis of $1 50, gold, for Arctic, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted firm at $1 23 ₱ gallon, but very dull, no transactions having been reported.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been offered with reserve, and quoted strong as to rates, particularly for Grain, accommodation for which was in most urgent demand. Business was consequently less active. In the way of charters a moderate inquiry was noted for tonnage for Grain and Petroleum at essentially unaltered figures. Vessels suited to the Deal trade, St. John loading, were in good request, and rates were quoted stronger. Market otherwise without new features of special interest.....For Liverpool two engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 5,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 10d. for Corn, and 10½d. for Wheat; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d., and 16,000 bushels do., per Clyde, at 10¼d. ₱ 60 lb.....For London, by sail, Flour room was in request and quoted at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton; also, a British ship, 1,165 tons, with general cargo, reported from New-York to France, on private terms.....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₱ 56 lb.....For Bristol, by steam, 125 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; 150 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 100 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton.....For Hull, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 10¼d. ₱ 60 lb., and 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 35s. ₱ ton.....For ports in the United Kingdom a fair business was transacted in Deal tonnage, in the Provinces, mostly for Timber loading. (reportde as chartered there,) within the advanced range of 75s.@85s.....For Falmouth and orders, a bark, about 500 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Pisagua, at 62s.6d. to the United Kingdom.....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 353 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d.; a Norwegian brig, 186 tons, hence, with about 1,600 quarters do., reported at 7s. 6d., with option of Penarth Roads, do., at 7s. 3d.; a British bark, 534 tons, (now in Portland, Me.,) to Cork, for orders, not to exceed Montreal, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For Antwerp, by steam, 200 bxs. bacon, at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Bremen, a German bark, 614 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d., with option of Hamburg at the same rate; a Norwegian bark, 550 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....For Rotterdam, by steam, 1,600 tcs. Lard (in addition to the free shipments mentioned in our last) at 1-70 reichmarks; 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms, quoted at about 4s. 6d.; and 5,000 lb. Feathers at 2c. ₱ lb.; also, a British bark, 874 tons, hence, with Walnut Logs, (partly chartered some days since,) on private terms.....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₱ ton.....For the Baltic, a German bark, 400 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d.; and a British brig, 255 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. do., rumored on private terms, but without confirmation, quoted nominally at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Trieste, an American brig, with about 1,350 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For St. John's, N. F., a British brig, about 2,400 bbls. capacity, hence, with Flour, Provisions, &c., reported at $4 40@$4 60 ₱ bbl.....For Pernambuco, an American brig, 254 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at $1 10 ₱ bbl.....For Havana, an American bark, 772 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian Deposits, at $17, gold.....For Montevideo, a British bark, 412 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, &c., on private terms, quoted nominally at about 19c.@20c. ₱ cubic foot.....For New-Orleans, an American ship, 1,015 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.....For Wilmington, an American brig, 248 tons, with Guano, from Nevassa, reported at $3 25.....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from St. John, N. B., reported at $2 50; a schooner, with do., from Jacksonville, reported at $7 25, and three schooners, with Railroad Ties, from Satilla, reported at $6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat active but lower; opened firm but closed dull; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 36@$1 38; No. 2 do., $1 25 bid, spot; sales at $1 22¼@$1 24¾, seller September; closed at $1 22¼, September; $1 19½@$1 21, seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 12@$1 20; Rejected, $1 09@$1 10. Corn dull; lower; No. 2 Mixed, 70¼c. bid, spot; 71¾c. bid, seller September. Oats active but lower; No. 2, 50c., spot; 43½c. bid, seller August; 38¼c. bid, seller September. Barley irregular, but in the main lower, at $1 10, seller September; $1 07½, seller October. Rye quiet and weak at 85c., spot; 83c., seller September. Pork good demand, but at lower rates; $21 25@$21 30, seller 30 days; $21 30@$21 35, seller September; $21 40@$21 45, seller October. Lard dull; lower at $13 60, spot; $13 65@$13 70, seller September; $13 85@$13 87½, seller October. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 12½c.; Short Clear Middles, 12¾c. Whisky strong and higher at $1 19. Freights easier, but not quotably lower; Corn, to Buffalo, 2¾c.; Wheat, to do., 3c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 99,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 615 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 101,000 bushels; Corn, 105,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat irregular, excited, and lower; $1 23 bid; $1 23½ asked, August; $1 20½, September. Corn weaker at 70c., August; 71c., September. Oats lower, heavy, at 42c., August; 37¾c., septemoer. Pork and Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—Flour—Fair demand but at lower rates; Superfine Fall, $4 50@$5; Extra Fall, $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra Fall, $5 75@$6 25; Treble Extra Fall, $6 50@$6 75; Family Winter, $7@$8 25. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 42 bid, cash; sales at $1 48¾@$1 50, September; No. 3 Fall at $1 38½, August. Corn steady for cash, lower for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 70c., cash; 69c.@69¼c., September. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard dull; Summer, 12¾c. Bulk Meats dull; held, Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. here; ½c. less up the country. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; some sales higher; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@13¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 20. Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle dull and lower; good to choice Native Steers, $5 10@$6 40; medium to fair, $4 25@$4 75; Native Cows, $2 25@$3; choice Texans, $4 25@$4 37½; good do., $3 85@$4; medium to fair, $3@$3 55; common, $2 50@$2 75. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 head Hogs, 2,600 head Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 14¾c. Flour very firm, but quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular and prices easier for top grades; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 55; Mixed do., $1 53@$1 54; No. 2 Western Red, $1 55; Pennsylvania Red, $1 50@$1 51; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 50; do. Amber, $1 55@$1 60; do. White, $1 40@$1 60. Corn firm and steady for Southern; Western dull and nominal; Southern White, 86c.@89c.; do. Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 85c. Oats steady and firm; Southern, 61c.@65c.; Western White, 64c.@65c.; do. Mixed, 62c.@63c. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay scarce and firmer; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $25@$30. Provisions strong, buoyant, and higher. Pork, $22 50@$22 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12¾c., loose; packed, 12¼c.@13c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c. Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard firm; refined, 14c.; Refined, 14¾c. Butter quiet, but firm and unchanged. Petroleum very dull; Crude, 5¼c.; Refined, 11¼c. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, 17½c.@20c.; jobbing at 18c.@21c. Whisky steady at $1 24.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 7,700 bbls.; Wheat, 200,000 bushels; Corn, 132,500 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 6,300 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Railroad shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 117,500 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels. To Interior Points—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn to New-York, 7¾c.; tolls included. Flour firm and unchanged; 800 bbls. sold. Wheat dull and heavy; prices nominal. Corn quiet and a shade easier; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 at 76½c.; small lot, 76c. Market bare of Oats, Barley and Rye. Seeds inactive. Pork firm and quiet at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines dull at $1 21.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active and lower; Extra, $1 51; New, $1 49; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; New, $1 40; No. 1 Amber, $1 42 asked, $1 40 bid. Corn dull and nominal. Oats scarce and firm; No. 1, 61c.; New offered at 50c. Barley nominally unchanged. Receipts, two days—1,000 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—700 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 45; Extra White Michigan, $1 65. Corn steady; sales, 2,000 bushels at 84c.@85c. Corn-meal, $35 for Bolted, and $24 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $34; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2@2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—976,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,900 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Rye, 558,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canals from Oswego and Buffalo for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,730,000 bushels Wheat, 567,000 bushels Corn, 14,700 bushels Oats, and 8,300 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Clover-seed, 14c.; Timothy, $3 25; Flax-seed, $1 70. Coffee—Rio, 17c@20¾c.; Laguayra, 20¾c.@21¾c. gold. Cuba Molasses—Very little here, and firm at 39c.@40c. for 50-degree test. Cuba Sugar firm at 8c.@8¼c. for fair Refining; 8¾c.@8¾c. for Grocery grades, and 8¼c.@8 3-16c. for good. Flour firm, but less doing; sales 700 bbls., including Extras at $5 37½@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family at $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 50@$7. Wheat in strong demand; 5,000 bushels old Red sold at $1 47@$1 50, and $1 40@$1 43 for new. Rye, $1. Corn irregular; Yellow, 86c.@87c.; Mixed 84c.@86c. Oats steady at 73c.@75c. for Illinois and Indiana White; New, 60c.@65c. Whisky firm at $1 23. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.@31c.; do. do. Firsts, 26c.@28c.; Western Extras, 27c.@28c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@26c. Cheese firm; New-York Factory, 11c.@12c.; do. Prime, 9c.@10c.; Western Fine, 10c.@10¼c. Eggs higher; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 20c.@21c.; Western do., 19c.@20c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Sugar firm; fair, 8¾c.; good fair to fully fair, 9c.@9¾c.; prime, 9¾c.@10c. Molasses quiet; common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Flour scarce and firm; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75; Treble Extra, $7@$8 50; Choice and Family, $8 75@$9 50. Corn-meal, $4 25. Corn dull at 80c.@90c. Oats dull; quoted at 68c.@70c. Bran quiet at $1 25 from store. Hay, new, $30. Pork held firmly at $24. Dry-salted Meats quiet; shoulders, 9½c. Bacon firmer; held, Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.; Hams firmer at 14c.@14¼c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 14c.; Kegs, 15c. Whisky firm; Rectified, $1 22. Coffee quiet and armer; ordinary to prime, 18c.@20¾c.; jobbing ¾c. higher. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 56; Gold, 114.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Flour dull and lower; Family, $7 35@$7 50. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; Red, nominally $1 40@$1 55. Corn quiet but steady at 74c.@77c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 70c.@75c. Rye dull at 85c.@98c. Pork dull at $22. Lard quiet but steady; Steam, 13¾c; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats steady, with a moderate demand: Shoulders sold early at 8¾c., and held at 9c. at the close; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. @13¾c. Hogs scarce and firm; good light to extra Butchers', $7 80@$8 10; receipts, 478 head; shipments, 540 head. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 18. Butter dull and tending downward.

TOLEDO, Aug. 11.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull, and prices have declined; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 53½; No. 2 do., new, $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 50½; new, $1 40; September, $1 45½; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 50; No. 2 do., $1 45½; New, $1 45; Dayton and Michigan, $1 50; No. 3, new, $1 30; rejected, new, $1 06. Corn steady and unchanged; High Mixed, August, 77½c.; September, 77¾c.; New Mixed, 75c.; September, 75c.; October, 46½c.; rejected, new, 40c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts, 2 days—14,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Flour firm; sales at $5 25@$5 75 for Western Superfine; $6@$6 50 for Common Extras; $6 50@$8 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $7@$8 25 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan do.; $7 50@$8 50 for Spring Wheat do.; $8@$9 for St. Louis; $7 50@$9 50 for fancy Minnesota; Southern firm at $6@$9 50 for common Extras and choice Family. Corn steady, with small stock. Sales at 90c. @93c. for Mixed; 94c.@96c. for Yellow. Oats firm; Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—Flour, 2,818 bbls.; Corn, 18,825 bushels; Oats, 7,400 bushels; Shorts, 3,600 bushels; Barley, 1,400 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 31½; No. 2 do., $1 26½; August, $1 25¼; September, $1 22¼. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 70c. Oats steady; No. 2, 54c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 07. Rye easier; No. 1, 82c. Provisions dull and lower. Mess Pork, $22 75, cash. Lard—Prime Steam, 13¾c.@14c. Freights to Buffalo, 2½c.; to Oswego, 3½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 85c.@88c. Oats quiet but firm at 75c.@80c. Rye nominal. Provisions firm. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c.@15c.; Keg 15½c. Whisky, $1 18. Bagging quiet but steady at 12¾c.@14¼c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—Flour, $7@$8 50. Wheat—Red, $1 50; Amber, $1 55@$1 60; White, $1 55@$1 60. Corn—Mixed, 65c.@66c. Oats dull; quoted at 28c. Shoulders,

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 4
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

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NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINA..WED., Aug. 18 SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 1
ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 25 CHINA.....SAT., Sept. 4
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $150, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Tyndelle.....Saturday, Aug. 21
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lacheneez.....Saturday Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Poussiz.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

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Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Aug. 14 | MOSEL.....Aug. 28
NECKAR.....Aug. 21 | DONAU.....Sept. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....Saturday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Aug. 14 3 P. M. | Erin, Aug 28, 2 P. M.
Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M. | England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A.M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST. Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 28 at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency
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For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga. the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Hancloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads. First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
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ALPS.....Aug. 31
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES.....Aug. 21
ATLAS.....Sept. 10
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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $76, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.
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HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
OTHELLO.....Aug. 17 NAVARINO.....Sept. 11
COLOMBO.....Aug. 25 HINDOO.....Sept. 25
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These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
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COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....TUESDAY, Aug. 31
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PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
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GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 18
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
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WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14. from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
LYO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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First cabin passage to St. Thomas $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
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These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.....Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOMBS.....Wed., Sept. 8
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
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WYOMING.....Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Sept. 7, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA.....Sept. 14, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA.....Sept. 21, at 10 A. M
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Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 12
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Aug. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
For freight or passage apply to
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Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

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FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall,
COLON.....Aug. 14, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $350, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
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Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
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STONINGTON LINE
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The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

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Via Providence Direct.
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SWIFT SAILING STEAM-BOAT OSSEO, FOR Red Bank and intermediate stations, Capt. J. B. PATTERSON, Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren st. Fare only 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK FROM ALLYRE'S DOCK.
Thursday, 12th..10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 12th..3:00 P. M.
Friday, 13th.....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..5:45 A. M.
Saturday, 14th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 15th.....6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 15th.....2:0 P. M.
Monday, 16th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th.....6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th.....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th.....6:15 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th..3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th...4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th...6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 9th.....8:30 A. M.	Monday, 9th.....1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 10th...9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th...2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th..10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th..2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 12th..11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 12th..3:30 P. M.
Friday, 13th.....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 13th.....6:15 A. M.
Saturday, 14th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th...7:00 P. M.

HELEN,
Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th..7:00 A. M.	Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th...3:0 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th..3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th.....12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th...8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7:00 A. M.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND
Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobbs's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, 11:30; Piermont, 11:25; and 2:30 P. M during the CAMP MEETING from Aug. 17 to 28th inclusive, returning each afternoon at 4:30. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 5:30 P. M., landing at 14th street, for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., foot Yorkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all post west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and NAUGATUCK Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia, 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M and 2 P. M.
For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 12:15, and 10:45 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:30, 8:41, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 4:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tama end, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:15 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Allentown with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, N. H.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.
Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.
1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahhoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Commencing Wednesday, July 7, 1875.
SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 5:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.
In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.
Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch station, with all trains.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and at eping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo 7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:10 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher s.s.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.
12 N., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.
4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.
Leaves Oxford, connects with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.
Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train.
From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COUNTERFEITS IN WALL STREET.

DETECTION OF FIFTEEN $1,000 COUNTERFEIT RAILROAD BONDS—A BANK PRESIDENT DECEIVED BY HIS FORGED SIGNATURE—HOW THE FRAUD WAS DISCOVERED.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the particulars of what is believed to be an attempt to flood Wall street with a new issue of dangerous counterfeit bonds became known, and caused the greatest excitement among the few persons then remaining down town. One day last week a stranger called at a certain City bank, the name of which was withheld yesterday for the purpose of furthering the ends of justice, and requested a loan upon fifteen $1,000 bonds, purporting to be first mortgage bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad Company. The bank officials, mistrusting something wrong, sent the bonds to Mr. P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, who is one of the Trustees of the mortgage, and asked him if they were genuine. Mr. Calhoun glanced at the indorsement on the back of the bonds, and said, laughingly, that he could not repudiate his own signature. This satisfied the bank officials, and they made an advance to the stranger of seventy-five per cent. on the face of the bonds. Yesterday afternoon the bank sent the overdue coupons to Fisk & Hatch, fiscal agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for collection. The bonds are numbered 5,339, 5,345, 5,346 5,349, and 5,366 to 5,375, inclusive. Fisk & Hatch's clerk recollected that he had already paid coupon No. 5,375, and this circumstance being confirmed by the books of the firm, aroused suspicion, and the bonds were closely examined. The result showed them to be counterfeits of the most dangerous character.

The California and Oregon Railroad Company was chartered June 30, 1865, and by act of Congress, July 25, 1866, received a grant of land from the United States of 12,800 acres per mile. It was consolidated with the Central Pacific Railroad Company, Aug. 22, 1870. It runs from Roseville, a station on the main line, eighteen miles east of Sacramento, and runs north 151.45 miles to Redding. The first mortgage bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad Company were issued by that company prior to consolidation, secured by a first mortgage on the road, all in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, series A, numbered from 1 to 6,000, inclusive, dated Jan. 1, 1868, payable twenty years after date, interest six per cent. per annum, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, principal and interest payable in gold in this City. The Trustees were Daivd S. Dodge and Eugene Kelly, but Mr. Dodge dying, Philo C. Calhoun was substituted. In printing the bonds the plate wore out and had to be retouched, causing several slight differences in the details of the vignettes on the right and left hand upper corners, between the earlier and later issues of the bonds. By the consolidation, in accordnce with an act of the Legislature of California, the payment of the bonds, principal and interest, was assumed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and they became a part of the bonded debt of the latter.

A comparison of a genuine with one of the counterfeit bonds shows that a bond printed from the retouched plate was used by the engraver as a model, there being only three instead of four posts to the fence in the vignette on the right-hand corner of the counterfeit bonds. The execution of the body of the bonds is magnificent. The lathe-work and vignettes are much better in the counterfeit than in the genuine. A serious defect is the utter lack of punctuation in the counterfeit bonds, even hyphen marks at the end of lines being carelessly left out. The only theory upon which this can be accounted for is that the engraver must have been as ignorant of grammar as he was skillful with his tools. The carmine ink with which a portion of the body of the bonds is printed is very bright in the genuine, and of a dull brick color in the counterfeit. The gilded seal on the lower left-hand corner of the bonds is, on the contrary, brighter-hued in the counterfeit than in the genuine. In the counterfeit there is no period after the name David S. Dodge in the body of the bond, while there is one in the genuine. In the counterfeit coupons the words "Thirty Dollars" are run together, while their is a distinct space between them in the genuine. On the back of each bond, below the signatures of the Trustees, is the following indorsement in red ink:

"In accordance with the laws of the State of California, the California and Oregon Railroad Company was, on the 22d day of August, 1870, duly consolidated with, and now forms a part of, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which, by virtue of such consolidation, the payment of this bond, principal and interest, as the same shall become due, is assumed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and this indorsement is made by order of the Board of Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

(Signed.) C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice President Central Pacific Railroad Company.
Dated SEPT. 1, 1870.

In the genuine there is a comma after the word "was" in the sentence "the California and Oregon Railroad Company was," while in the counterfeit the comma is after the word "Company." The date in the genuine is in capitals, while in the counterfeit it is in small letters. The paper on which the counterfeits are printed is not so good as that of the genuine bonds, and the effect of the printing in black ink is heavier.

These are the principal points of difference between the genuine and counterfeit bonds. The forged signatures are wonderful. Experts, well acquainted with the hand-writing of Messrs. Leland Stanford, the President; C. P. Huntington, the Vice President, and E. H. Miller, the Secretary of the Central Pacific Railroad, and of Eugene Kelly and Philo C. Calhoun, the Trustees of the mortgage, professed yesterday to be unable to distinguish any difference between them and the genuine. Mr. Calhoun, when told about the forgeries, was very much taken aback. He acknowledged the circumstance related above as having occurred when the bonds were first brought to him, and said that he was then perfectly certain that the signature shown him was his own. The genuine bonds are mostly held in Germany. They were originally negotiated by Fisk & Hatch, and were placed on the Stock Exchange list Dec. 9, 1874.

The officers of the Central Pacific Company, when they learned of the forgeries, at once employed several expert detectives to track out the perpetrators. At a late hour last evening these officers reported that they had found a clue, and hoped to have their prisoners in custody before morning. About three years ago a similar attempt was made to flood the City with Pacific Railroad six per cent. first mortgage bonds of the $25,000,000 issue, and it is believed that the same persons are engaged in the present venture. The Government stamp on the old counterfeits was forged to save the dollar, and that was one of the things that led to their early detection. The stamp on the new counterfeits is genuine.

THE RECEPTION OF THE RIFLE TEAM.

A meeting of the Procession Committee of the Joint Committee having the arrangement of the reception of the American Team was called to assemble at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon. The committee comprises Capt. Casey, Messrs. A. Alford and E. H. Sanford. The former was the only member of the committee present. A communication was received from Major George Aery, commander of the New-York Schuetzen Corps, offering the services of that association as an escort. The offer was accepted. The procession will probably be composed of the Ninth Regiment, Third Brigade, and the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, First Brigade; the officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment; the Off Hand Rifle Club, and the New-York Schuetzen Corps. Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, will be invited to take command of the procession. Col. Ward received, yesterday, the following telegram in reply to his offer tending an escort to the team, recently published in THE TIMES:

PARIS, Aug. 4, 1875.
Col. Ward, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, New-York:
American Team accepts escort from Twelfth Regiment with grateful thanks.
Col. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE,
Captain of the American Team.

After the meeting of the joint committee next Monday no further applications for positions in the procession will be entertained.

It has been decided that the reception to be given Gen. Dakin on his arrival will consist of a banquet, under the auspices of the officers of the Second Division, the tickets for which are fixed at $15.

THE RECENT BROOKLYN WIFE MURDER.

Coroner Sims held an inquest at the Morgue last night in the case of Mrs. Catherine Maxwell, whose death, it was charged, resulted from a beating at the hands of her husband, James C. Maxwell. Maxwell admitted having struck his wife and knocked her over the stove. It was also shown that Mrs. Maxwell informed one of the residents of the house that her husband had refused to go for a physician. The jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. Maxwell came to her death from erysipelas, produced by the inhuman treatment of her husband, at their residence, No. 299 Nevins street. Maxwell was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR.

Two young New-York thieves, named John McNally and John McCarthy, were discovered ransacking the house of Mrs. Margaret Reynolds, of No. 347 Fourth street, Brooklyn, and on their being arraigned before Justice Elliott made a desperate attempt to escape by jumping down the Court-House stairs. They failed, however, to reach a wagon their confederates had in waiting for them, and were recaptured and committed for further examination, which was to be had yesterday. In the wagon proposed to be used in their escape the Police found two revolvers and a quantity of stones. On Saturday morning it is said that Keeper Stinson, of Raymond Street Jail, intercepted a letter written by McNally to one John Martin, of Mulberry street, New-York, planning another escape. The jail authorities informed the Police, and the letter was forwarded to its address. Ample precautions were taken by the Brooklyn Police yesterday against any attempt, and although a number of New-York thieves were present during the examination, no attempt at rescue was made.

DION BOUCICAULT ARRESTED.

TAKEN INTO CUSTODY ON A CUNARD STEAMER—THE SUIT OF ROBERT McWADE.

During last Winter, when the alleged plagiarism of Dion Boucicault's drama of "The Shaughraun" was exciting considerable discussion, a card concluding as follows was written by Mr. Boucicault, and published on Feb. 18 in a morning paper:

I have resolved to pursue and exterminate those impudent pirates and audacious thieves who prowl around the public as critics of the drama to seize on every success. They have insulted the career of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, and I am sorry to add that their manifest imposture in his case (I allude particularly to the case of one Robert McWade) was rather encouraged and supported by some of the press instead of being held up to just reprobation. Yours truly, DION BOUCICAULT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1875.

Robert McWade, who claims to be the author of, and to have copyrighted, the play of "Rip Van Winkle," brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $10,000 damages from Mr. Boucicault, on the ground that he had been greatly injured by the publication of the alleged libelous letter. He submitted an affidavit to Judge Westbrook that Mr. Boucicault, who recently arrived in this City from San Francisco, was on the eve of departure for London to play an engagement there, and that he had no real estate or other property in this country which could be attached or levied upon. Judge Westbrook granted an order for Mr. Boucicault's arrest, but fixed his bail at only $1,000.

This order of arrest was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff McGonigal with instructions to arrest Mr. Boucicault forthwith, as it was understood that the latter was on the eve of a departure for Europe. The Deputy Sheriff, accompanied by the lawyer's clerk, went to Mr. Boucicault's residence at No. 20 East Fifteenth street, on Tuesday evening and inquired for their man, but were told that he was not at home. They waited awhile in front of the house, but at length gave up the search for that night. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Boucicault was about to start in the Cunard steamer Bothnia, and it was determined to secure him, if possible, before he sailed. The Deputy Sheriff and the clerk chartered a tug at the foot of Jay street and went alongside the steamer. Neither of them knew Mr. Boucicault by sight, and the clerk on boarding the steamer inquired of Mr. Henry J. Montague, the actor, whether Mr. Boucicault was aboard. Getting no satisfaction from Mr. Montague, the clerk found the head steward and inquired of him where Mr. Boucicault's state-room was. Mr. Boucicault heard the inquiry and came out. Inquiring the nature of his visitor's business, he was served with the order of arrest. He requested that no scene should be made, saying that the business could be settled immediately and quietly. He offered bail, which was accepted, Mr. John McCullough and Mr. John A. Pinard, of No. 209 East Fifteenth street, becoming his bondsmen in the sum of $1,000. The matter was managed so quietly that hardly any one on board outside of Mr. Boucicault and his friends knew of the arrest. The Deputy Sheriff then returned to the City, and Mr. Boucicault, Mr. McCullough, and Mr. Montague sailed on the Bothnia.

The complaint in the suit recites that at the time of the alleged libel the plaintiff was a dramatic author, actor, and theatrical delineator; was the author of the drama of "Rip Van Winkle, or the Sleep of Twenty Years;" that he had copyrighted the play, and that it was of great value; that the defendant was also a dramatic author, claiming to have "built" the play of "The Shaughraun," while Josh Hart was the owner of a play called "Skibbecah," alleged by Boucicault to be an infringement upon "The Shaughraun;" that Boucicault began an action in the Superior Court against Hart, and obtained an injunction restraining him from playing the "Skebbecah;" that on Feb. 18 last, Boucicault, in reference to certain rumors, reports, and criticisms made by several persons and published in the New-York papers relating to the termination of matters in issue and determined in the Superior Court, maliciously composed and published the letter of which an extract is given above.

The complaint, in continuation, says that Boucicault intended and caused it to be believed by this publication that the plaintiff had been guilty of plagiarism, and had wrongfully appropriated to his own use a play composed and copyrighted by Boucicault, and owned by Mr. Joseph Jefferson, known as "Rip Van Winkle; or, The Sleep of Twenty Years," and that plaintiff, in presenting this play to the public, was an impostor, and had not composed the play, nor secured a copyright therefor; that the publication has greatly injured plaintiff as a dramatic author, and impaired the value of his play, and in consideration thereof he demands $10,000 damages.

EXTRAORDINARY JUMPING MATCH.

CONTEST BETWEEN WESTERN AND EASTERN ATHLETES—THE NEW-YORKER VICTORIOUS.

The jumping match announced to take place between the celebrated jumpers James W. Freeman, of Chicago, and Robert H. Ryan, of this City, was decided at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday. A large crowd assembled to witness the affair. The contest was looked forward to with eager interest, and there were large sums of money invested on the result. Last Monday the men jumped three standing jumps for $200 a side, when Ryan was victorious, jumping 36 feet 4¾ inches. Freeman immediately challenged Ryan to another contest, and on Monday night a match was made. The conditions of the contest yesterday were for the men to jump one single jump, each to have six trials, for $250 a side; spring shoes barred. As soon as the two contestants came on the ground the betting commenced, Ryan's friends betting $100 to $80 that he would win. Messrs. Creighton and Mitchell were the judges, and Walter M. Maxwell was chosen referee. The ground being prepared, and the arrangements for the contest settled, the match began. Freeman won the toss and Ryan had to jump first. The crowd formed in two lines and crowded upon the contestants, not seeming to be the least afraid of being struck by the dumb-bells of the jumpers. As Ryan stepped forward to the mark to make the first jump, $100 to $70 was offered that he would win, and the odds were readily taken by Freeman's friends. On the first trial Ryan grasped his fifteen-pound dumb-bells and covered 12 feet 2¾ inches. Freeman, with a graceful evolution, followed and landed over Ryan's mark, jumping 12 feet 2¾ inches. On the next trial Ryan jumped 12 feet 4¼ inches; but when the judges announced that Freeman's jump was 12 feet 6¼ inches he was loudly cheered. All eyes were intently watching Ryan when he took the mark for the third trial; $100 to $60 was offered that Freeman would win, and there was a change in the betting. Ryan jumped 12 feet 8¾ inches, amid the wildest cheering; but when Freeman followed and again landed over Ryan's mark, the wildest excitement prevailed among the crowd. Freeman's jump was 12 feet 9¾ inches. At Chicago, in July, 1870, Bob Way won the championship of America, by covering 12 feet 8¼ inches. This jump was the best on record up to June, 1870, when Ned Searles jumped 13 feet 1 inch, in a match with Bob Way, at Binghamton, for the championship of America; and the fact of Freeman covering the above distance created a furor. On the fourth trial Ryan jumped 12 feet 11½ inches, amid tremendous cheering. Freeman followed, and the rain began to come down. He changed his dumb-bells, using his fifteen instead of his twenty-pound bells. After making one or two evolutions he covered the extraordinary distance of 13 feet ¼ inch, and without making any great effort. Freeman was now made the favorite at $100 to $60, and the odds were readily taken. On the fifth trial Ryan covered a greater distance than Freeman, jumping 13 feet ¾ inch. Freeman followed, and jumped over Ryan's mark, but slipped down, and the jump was scored against him. Then followed the final trial. Betting was still $100 to $60 on Freeman, Ryan kept quite cool and had a little the best of the contest, for Freeman had to jump first, not having beaten Ryan's last effort. Intense excitement prevailed among the crowd when Freeman stood on the mark to make the final jump. He did not keep the crowd long in suspense, and cleverly jumped 13 feet 2¾ inches. Ryan's friends were now jubilant, and offered $100 to $50 that their man would win. He at once picked up his bells and jumped 13 feet 3¼ inches, beating Freeman's wonderful performance one-half inch, and winning the match. Freeman's friends were very much surprised at their man's defeat. Freeman belongs out West, and was brought in East expressly to defeat the best jumper in this section. He has failed, having been defeated in two contests. Freeman's friends thought, since the death of Ed Searles, of Sing Sing, N. Y., Bob Way, of Olean, and Charles A. Loomis, that a man that could cover 13 feet 2¾ inches could beat anybody in America, but they were mistaken. Ryan is a wonderful jumper, and his friends claim that he can beat the best jump on record—made by Searles, at Utica, 13 feet 5¾ inches.

MERCANTILE EMBARRASSMENTS.

The suspension of Messrs. S. A. Castle & Co., of No. 50 Howard street, having been yesterday announced, a reporter called upon the firm to learn the particulars of the failure. Mr. S. A. Castle, the senior member of the house, led the reporter to his private office, and in reply to an interrogation said: "Our failure was caused by the suspension of Messrs. Arms & Bardwell, and the Anchor Tape and Webbing Company of Southampton, Mass. When Mr. Bardwell, who was formerly one of our partners, left to join the firm or Arms & Bardwell, he gave us acceptances on those parties to the amount of $40,000." These acceptances had been running for four years as accommodation paper, but the firm had never been able to reduce them. Last Spring, thinking that they could get through this Summer all right, Arms & Bardwell obtained a partial extension, but they were unable to continue. "The first intimation of our condition," resumed Mr. Castle, "came to us on Monday last, when one of the notes of the former firm went to protest. We are now consulting whether to appoint a Receiver, or to enter a plea of bankruptcy, but until the meeting of our creditors is called, we cannot tell which course will be best to pursue. At the latter meeting a full statement of our affairs will be submitted." Mr. Castle said, in conclusion, that the consigness of the firm had offered to raise $30,000 to enable it to continue business, but as the way was not clear ahead, it was decided to decline the proffered aid, and to suspend payment instead.

A report was prevalent yesterday that Messrs. J. G. Shaw & Co., blank-book manufacturers, of No. 538 Pearl street, had failed. A TIMES reporter called upon a member of the firm to investigate the rumor, but the latter positively refused to give any information as to the truth or falsity of the report, or any statement of the condition of the affairs of the house. It was reported that the firm obtained an extension of time from their creditors about a year and a half ago, with the hope of being able to carry on their business, but that the dullness of trade during the past few months had rendered such a step impossible.

CAPT. WILLIAMS ON TRIAL.

THE PANEL-HOUSES IN THE EIGHTH PRECINCT.

The trial of Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, who was charged on the complainr of Sergt. Groo, of the Sixteenth Precinct, with having permitted panel-houses to exist at No. 75 Greene street, No. 52 Wooster street, and No. 143 Mercer street during the Spring of 1874, while he was in command of the Eighth Precinct, and with being in collusion with the panel thieves who operated these establishments, was resumed before Commissioners Matsell, Disbecker, and Voorhis yesterday morning. The court-room was crowded with the witnesses for the prosecution and defense. Mr. McLean, counsel to the board, appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant was undefended by counsel. Inspector McDermott was the first witness examined, and he testified that in the Spring of 1874 he was informed of a robbery that had occurred at No. 143 Mercer street. One night while on duty at the Central Office a man came in very much excited and wanted to see a detective; the inspector told this man that he would have to make known his business to him before he could see a detective. The man hesitated some time, and finally told him that a woman had accompanied him to a house in Mercer street, where he had been robbed of $500 by the panel game; the inspector asked him what he had done after he discovered that he had been robbed, and the man said that he had met an officer who directed him to the station-house, where he had reported the case to the Captain, who called the special duty man and referred the matter to him; the man refused to give his name or address; he remembered hearing of a robbery at No. 75 Greene street from Sergt. Tuck, who was transferred from the Eighth to the Sixteenth Precinct on Nov. 18, 1873; the Sergeant, in answer to a question how he liked the change, said that he was glad that he had got out of that den of thievery. He also said that Capt. Williams had reprimanded him for going to No. 75 Greene street, and told him that he must mind his own business. He further stated to the inspector that a man whom he knew was robbed of $120 at No. 75 Greene street. The inspector asked him why he had not reported the case to his superior officers. He replied that "he did not like to buck his head against a wall." It was currently reported that panel-houses existed in the Eighth Precinct in 1873 and 1874, and he had no doubt that they did exist. On being cross-examined by Capt. Williams, the witness stated that he had frequently inspected the blotter of the Eighth Precinct and found no irregularities. It is the duty of the Sergeant to make the entries and report the cases to the Captain. He did not know of his own knowledge that No. 143 Mercer street and No. 75 Greene street were panel-houses. During 1870 and 1871, when he was there, there were only two panel-houses in the precinct; did not think that there were any there now.

William Corkran, a reporter, testified that on Feb. 26 and 27, 1874, while going through the Eighth Precinct, he saw a woman named Kate Farley in conversation with a man; she was pointed out to him as a notorious panel thief. They entered No. 143 Mercer street, and the witness hurried to the Eighth Precinct Station-house and informed Sergt. Groo, who accompanied him back to the house; the man and woman came out, and he followed the man and asked him if he had been robbed, and he said "no;" the witness said that he asked Sergt. Groo to arrest the woman, but he refused. The witness was cross-examined by Capt. Williams, and said that he informed Sergt. Groo that he intended to report the case to Capt. Williams, but that Groo induced him not to say anything about it at the station-house; he personally inspected No. 143 Mercer street, and No. 75 Greene street, and became convinced that they were not panel-houses.

Sergt. Tuck, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified that he knew nothing of a robbery at No. 75 Greene street; there were no signs of a panel-house there; recount there on the report of the officer on post; knew nothing of a robbery at No. 143 Mercer street until after he was transferred from the Eighth Precinct. On the cross-examination this witness said that he had had a conversation with Inspector McDermott, but didn't remember what it was; was glad to get out of the Eighth Precinct on account of the prostitution and thieving going on there; did not know of his own knowledge of any panel-house in the Eighth Precinct; Capt. Williams never interfered with him in the performance of his duty; never received an order not to enter robberies on the blotter; never heard of any such order; was not reprimanded for going to No. 75 Greene street; the Captain asked him what he went for, and he told that he heard that a man had been robbed there.

Ellen Brown, a colored woman, of No. 17 West Houston street, testified that she had lived at No. 143 Mercer street for three years and a half since 1872; a portion of the house was occupied as a panel game in February, 1874; she occupied the first floor, but the landlord told her to move to the second floor, as he wanted to let the place to a hatter; the next day three men came and hired the place; she was informed that they were panel thieves from Eighth street; the place was kept running for six weeks, with the exception of one night, and a number of robberies took place there. The witness described thoroughly the methods adopted by the panel thieves in robbing their victims; reported the facts to Capt. Williams, but he appeared to pay no attention to the matter; the thieves came to her and told her it was no use to report the facts to Capt. Williams, as he knew all about it and would not interfere with them.

David J. Duboy, of No. 171 Macdougal street, testified that he had heard that No. 75 Greene street was a panel-house in 1873 and 1874; saw some women who had been pointed out as panel thieves running to these houses, but could not name them; knew some twenty or thirty panel thieves; did not furnish any evidence that these houses were panel-houses to Capt. Williams; had no knowledge of any robberies having been committed there; had no evidence that No. 143 Mercer street was a panel-house, and never heard of any robbery there; heard from the neighbors that it was a panel-house; had no knowledge of any panel robbery in Capt. Williams' precinct; believed that there were panel-houses in the Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-ninth Precincts in 1874.

Mrs. Little, of No. 173 Mercer street, testified that she heard that No. 143 Mercer street was run as a panel-house, but had no personal knowledge in regard to the matter. At this juncture the trial was adjourned until to-day, when it will be resumed.

OTHER POLICE TRIALS.

Commissioner Smith presided at the Police trials and heard testimony in fifty-two complaints against delinquent policemen. The calendar comprised chiefly violations of the rules, infractions of discipline, and neglect of duty. Patrolmen Michalson, Farrell, and Sherwood, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were arraigned on complaint of Patrolman Sheridan, of the same precinct, who charged them with having played "poker" in the section-room at the station on the 4th inst., while on reserve duty, and made so much noise that he could not sleep. A number of witnesses were examined, and the fact of card-playing was fully proved. The defendants admitted that they had played a few games of euchre simply for amusement, and not for money. Patrolman Patrick Meehan, Sixth Precinct, and Michael Kelly, of the Sixteenth Precinct, were tried for being intoxicated, and they will doubtless be dismissed. Patrolman David Harvey, of the Eighth Precinct, was found guilty of having been in conversation with a noted thief named Thomas Mully, in Greene street.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Speaker Jeremiah McGuire, of Elmira, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, is at the St. James Hotel.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine, and Edward B. Bacon, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, and James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., of England; Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia; Gen. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg; Major L. Forbes, of the British Army; George M. Pullman, of Chicago, and Gen. Horace Porter are at the Brevoort House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $10 from W. L. (from Frank Leslie's) for St. John's Guild.

At the Exchange Sales-room yesterday, $5,000 Third Avenue Railroad seven per cent. registered bonds were sold at 99½.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris were in this City for a short time yesterday. They returned in the evening to Long Branch.

The Cunard steamship Abyssinia, which left Liverpool on July 31, and Queenstown on Aug. 1, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

Michael Swift, aged nineteen, a cooper, of No. 247 Madison street, while shooting rats in the yard of his residence yesterday, accidentally shot himself in the breast with a shot-gun, and died soon after.

The body of an unknown female child, about ten months old, was found yesterday in the East River, at the foot of Thirty-third street, and taken to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 19,350 letters and forty-two bags of newspapers taken out by the Bothnia, and 197 bags of mail matter additional from New-Zealand for London.

James McAdam, aged twenty-eight, of No. 418 East Nineteenth street, was struck on the head by a brick which fell from a scaffold at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was severely injured.

In the case of Louis Diez, aged sixteen years, of No. 479 Washington street, who died from tetanus, consequent upon a pistol-shot wound received on the 4th of July, an inquest was held yesterday. The evidence showed the affair to have been accidental.

The body of Francis McLaughlin, aged eight years, of No. 441 West Fifty-third street, who fell overboard on Tuesday from the wharf at the foot of Sixty-first street, North River, was found yesterday afternoon floating in the water at the foot of Fifty-ninth street.

The remains of Mr. Joseph Galliard, who died in Paris on the 19th ultimo, have arrived in this City for interment. Mr. Galliard was a member of the old firm of Aymar & Co., of South street, who, after fifty years of honorable business, went into voluntary liquidation a year and a half ago.

The single-scull race, for $200 a side, between James McGovern, of Brooklyn, and Robert Eustace, of Greenpoint, took place on the bay yesterday at Fort Hamilton. They rowed three miles, with a turn. McGovern took the lead at the start and kept it throughout, winning the race by two lengths in 24:52.

Mr. Franklin Edson, President of the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange, has received a letter from Col. Thomas Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stating that the new grain grading rules are satisfactory to him. The Exchange, however, has not yet been officially notified of the company's approval.

Rebecca J. Shorley, the colored cook on the canal-boat Altersbrand, while off Newburg on Tuesday evening, was severely burned about the body by the explosion of a can of kerosene-oil, the contents of which she was pouring on the fire. She was brought to this City yesterday and cared for at Park Hospital.

The Dock Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday, but transacted no business of interest other than the passage of a resolution ordering the Engineer in Chief to make some necessary alterations on the new pier, No. 43, North River, in order to afford proper facilities for the discharging of the Transatlantic steamers now occupying that pier.

The unfavorable weather somewhat diminished the attendance at the Catholic Protectory picnic in Westchester yesterday, and interfered with the sports of the closing day of the reception. The Protectory probably will be renewed again in the Fall. Brother Tillion, the Rector of the Protectory has written a brief letter thanking the press generally for the kind interest it has taken in the work of the institution.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of James Kennedy, late of No. 2,122 Second avenue, who died from injuries received on the 3d inst., by a brick falling upon him while working in the cellar of a new building at the corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth street and Second avenue. The verdict did not censure any particul ar person, but declared that sufficient precautions had not been taken to prevent the accident.

BROOKLYN.

The contract for removing offal and dead animals from the city has been awarded Patrick Shea, the price being $22,750 yearly.

Roundsman Spellman, of the Sixth Sub-Precinct was dismissed the Police Department for serving a warrant and being absent seven hours without leave.

Officer James Freestone, of the Sixth Precinct, was severely injured by a gang of roughs on Tuesday evening while arresting a disorderly person named Peter Marks.

It is understood that the Board of Police will render a decision in the case of Superintendent Folk to-day, and that they will remove him from the department as an incapable officer.

Police Sergeant Rogers, of the Eleventh Precinct, was dismissed yesterday for keeping a female prisoner, who was in a critical state of health, locked up for twenty-four hours without sending her to court.

The residence of Messrs. A. L. Atchison and J. McNamee, at No. 420 Hart street, was ransacked by burglars yesterday morning. Owing to the absence of both families from the city the amount of loss cannot be ascertained.

George Boyndeter, an iron-molder, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of bigamy, preferred against him by Emma Jewell, a widow, of No. 209 Van Brunt street. As his first wife could not be found, and Mrs. Jewell did not know the name of the Justice of the Peace who married her to Boyndeter, the prisoner was remanded for further examination.

George W. Davis, a laborer, charged with having passed a forged order for another man's wages on the Cashier of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner, through his counsel, Mr. Keady, submitted evidence tending to prove an alibi, but the Judge preferred to leave the matter with the Grand Jury for investigation.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hartman Whittaker was admitted to bail in Jersey City yesterday, to answer a charge of stealing a watch and $20 in money from August J. Shade, a fellow boarder, at No. 172 Warren street.

Charles Curtis, an employe of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has been arrested in Trenton on a charge of embezzling $1,500 of the company's funds. The prisoner was employed as cashier at Cincinnati, and will be taken there for trial.

Morillo H. Gillett, ex-President of the Jersey City Board of Public Works, emphatically denies the statements made by Messrs. Fayette, Walker, and others, of the Vapor Gas-light Company, that he received any of the stock of the company as a consideration for awarding the company a contract.

A train of coal cars ran off the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Newark yesterday, and were piled up in a promiscuous heap. Frederick Mockridge, a brakeman, was buried under the debris and seriously injured, one of his arms being crushed so badly as to necessitate amputation. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital.

John Heine, residing in Berlin street, Newark, assaulted his wife yesterday because she refused to give her consent to the sale of some property, and beat her severely. She fled to a neighbor's house and he started in pursuit, armed with a cleaver, creating considerable excitement in the street by his threats to chop her in pieces. Before he could catch her he was arrested and locked up to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Albert D. Bunn, a wealthy resident of Princeton, has been arrested and placed under $30,000 bonds to answer in a breach of promise suit brought against him by Miss Alice Novee, the daughter of a well-known resident of that place. The young lady claims damages to the amount of $60,000, and the case will be tried at the next session of the Supreme Court. The defendant is the only son and heir of Mrs. Susan Dod Bunn.

The man whose dead body was found in the creek at Elizabeth has been identified as Joseph Oswait, a German, who was employed at the Artificial Stone Works, where a fight took place Sunday night. Thomas Higgins and John Garland were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in his death. The prisoners are employed at Curtis' brick-yard, and were engaged in the fight. Coroner Grier is determined to make a thorough investigation.

About 9:30 o'clock Tuesday night, while a number of persons were standing at the Erie Railway Passenger Depot at Passaic, waiting for a train, a freight train backed down without warning, and several men and women were injured. William Ebling was knocked down and probably fatally injured. His wife, who was with him, was more fortunate, and escaped with a few slight bruises. The injured persons were brought on the train to New-York. Ebling resided at No. 74 Broome street.

The head-quarters of a gang of thieves was discovered yesterday in an unoccupied brick building in Pacific avenue, Jersey City, near the canal bridge. The place has been used for some time as a resort for thieves and as a tramps' lodging-house, some rude cots having been fitted up by a man named Hugh Hanley, who took possession of the building after the last tenants vacated it. Hanley was arrested by Detective Francis, and held for examination.

William Forman, aged seventeen, a resident of New-York, was accidentally thrown from a horse in Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, yesterday morning, and striking head foremost on the pavement, sustained probably fatal injuries. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured, and the physicians entertain scarcely any hope of his recovery. Information was sent to his parents, who reside at No. 69 Greenwich street.

H. J. Mahler and William Hyde, two Newark jewelers, became engaged in an altercation yesterday in Herman's saloon, in Mulberry street, and a fight ensued. Hyde struck Mahler in the head with a heavy stone match-safe, felling him heavily to the floor and inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. The injured man remained unconscious until he was taken to Dr. Dreher's residence, where his wound was examined and dressed. The doctor pronounced the injury to be of a very dangerous character, but could not give a positive opinion as to whether it would prove fatal, as he was unable to ascertain whether the skull was fractured or not. At the request of the injured man his assailant was not arrested.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE FACTS IN THE BEECHER CASE.

NOW READY.

This day is published a revised edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. In this edition the quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row, and No. 1,257 Broadway; or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square.

Price 25 cents.

PLAIN DEALING WITH AN IMPOSTOR.

From the New-York Times, Aug. 7.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its circulation is 50,000 a day—greater than that of THE TIMES and *World* combined. How far a man may be permitted to tell lies about the business of another man may be a nice point to decide; at any rate, we allowed this particular falsehood to go on for some weeks, under a feeling of disinclination to enter into a controversy with a paper which may now safely be said to be dishonored before the public.

We now, however, repeat what we have publicly stated and offered to prove—that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000 that it has not	49,000
1,000 that it has not	48,000
1,000 that it has not	47,000
1,000 that it has not	46,000
1,000 that it has not	45,000
1,000 that it has not	44,000
1,000 that it has not	43,000
1,000 that it has not	42,000
1,000 that it has not	41,000
1,000 that it has not	40,000
1,000 that it has not	39,030
1,000 that it has not	38,000
1,000 that it has not	37,000
1,000 that it has not	36,000
1,000 that it has not	35,000
1,000 that it has not	34,000
1,000 that it has not	33,000
1,000 that it has not	32,000
1,000 that it has not	31,000
1,000 that it has not	30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *